

Syrians get tough on Beka'a Hizbullah

BEIRUT (AP) — The Syrian army has cordoned off the Beka'a valley stronghold. Shi'ite sources reported yesterday. The Syrians apparently wish to intensify pressure on Shi'ite extremists believed to hold most of the 25 foreigners missing in Lebanon.

The sources, who are close to the command of the Syrian army in Lebanon, said the estimated 3,000 Iranian Revolutionary Guards in the Beka'a valley have been banned from using military roads across the Syrian-Lebanese border.

That stripped them of the privilege to travel in and out of the Beka'a without being stopped at military checkpoints or border customs posts, said the sources.

The Syrian command also cancelled the Iranians' firearms permits as part of a campaign to pressure Iranian-backed militants to free American journalist Charles Glass, 36, who was abducted on June 17 in Shi'ite-inhabited South Beirut.

His abduction marked a serious challenge to Syria, which deployed 7,500 troops in Moslem West Beirut in February to curb militia lawlessness.

The Iranian Revolutionary Guards initially came to East Lebanon in 1982 during the Lebanon war. They have since established training camps in the region and in the Shi'ite slums south of Beirut and built the fundamentalist Hizbullah (party of God) into one of the most powerful militias in Lebanon.

Hizbullah is believed to be the umbrella for underground factions that have claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of most of the 25 foreigners in the last two years.

No group has claimed responsibility for Glass's abduction. But the Syrians appear convinced that pro-Iranian extremists are holding him.

Syrian soldiers on main highways leading to the slums have been seen turning back suspected extremists trying to enter Beirut from the suburbs.

Loudspeakers through which Hizbullah elements blared round-the-clock recitations from the Koran, fell silent across West Beirut yesterday. It was not clear if Hizbullah stopped the practice voluntarily or under pressure from the Syrians.

Palestinian lobby seeking Jordan-PLO cooperation

By JOEL GREENBERG

A group of Palestinians in the territories has formed a political action group with Jordanian backing to lobby for PLO renunciation of terrorism and acceptance of Security Council resolution 242 — and also, talks in an international conference to establish a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation.

The group, made up mostly of businessmen and professionals, plans to promote political ideas similar to those advocated by Jordan's King Hussein, while emphasizing that it does not oppose the PLO and favours the organization's participation with Jordan in the peace process.

The group has consulted with Jordanian envoys and plans to promote its ideas in the press and to work to gain influence in Palestinian institutions in the territories. PLO supporters currently control major unions, student groups and other Palestinian cultural and social organizations.

The planned activities of the Jordanian-backed group are said to be the first serious attempt in years to challenge the PLO at the grassroots level in the territories.

The group plans to make a special effort to recruit support in rural areas, where city-based pro-PLO organizations are less strong.

The idea of organized Jordanian-backed political activity in the territories has been under consideration in Amman and locally for some time, but was only recently made operational, following assessments that the time was ripe for an appeal to Palestinian public opinion frustrated by the lack of political alternatives proposed by the PLO.

Sources familiar with the group denied reports that it would serve to funnel Jordanian development funds to the territories, and said it would concentrate on promoting political ideas aimed at a peaceful settlement and an end to Israeli occupation.



Former prisons chief Rafi Suissa, in custody in Ramla yesterday.

Former prisons chief detained

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former prisons chief Rafi Suissa was in police custody last night, suspected of attempting to persuade witnesses to back the alibi of his son David, who is facing allegations of burglary.

"There was no reason to arrest me. This is part of a campaign by certain people to 'deal' with me and my son," Suissa shouted as he was brought into court at Ramle yesterday.

The ex-Prison Service commissioner, who resigned last year after a

scandal over his alleged improprieties, was held in custody until 11 o'clock last night and then ordered to spend until Sunday under virtual house arrest at his lawyer's home.

Judge Avraham Bayzer ruled that during this period Suissa, 52, may not leave the house without police permission and that he be banned from contacting people involved in the affair. He also fixed bail of NIS 10,000.

Suissa was arrested early yesterday morning at his moshav home near Rehovot. He was taken to the local police station and questioned

for several hours before appearing in court.

Asking the judge to remand the suspect for seven days, Deputy Commander Shmuel Kornblau, who is in charge of the investigation, presented the court with documents, some marked confidential, which he said were evidence of the alleged crime.

Suissa, he went on, had aimed to influence witnesses to give the police evidence backing his son's alibi. David Suissa is alleged to have burgled three flats in Rehovot in February (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Waldheim to visit Jordan tomorrow

AMMAN (AFP) — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim starts only his second official foreign visit tomorrow with a four-day stay in Jordan.

The visit comes only a week after Waldheim's controversial visit to the Vatican and a meeting with Pope John Paul II.

Diplomatic sources here said King Hussein's move was meant to reduce Waldheim's diplomatic isolation due to the row over his alleged involvement in Nazi war crimes during World War II.

In an interview with the Jordanian press, the former UN secretary-general said that Arab countries in the Gulf, as well as Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Libya had invited him to visit.

The Jordanian press called Waldheim's visit to the Vatican a "diplomatic and moral defeat" inflicted on Israel by the pope. The *Al Dustur* daily said John Paul II had "resisted the Zionist campaign against the Austrian president."

BULLETIN

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said last night that according to the number two diplomat at the Chinese Embassy in Paris, Beijing is considering establishing ties with Israel. Peres was quoted by Israel Radio on his return from a European trip.

Mystery over Pinochet aide

Post Knesset Correspondent

Has Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet sent his right-hand man to Israel, to negotiate a major weapons deal?

Mapam MK Meir Tsaban put this question to Prime Minister Shamir yesterday, noting that Pinochet's deputy, Admiral Jose Toribio Mariano, is in the country. The Foreign Ministry told Tsaban that the Chilean is not its guest, while the Defence Ministry dodged the issue, Tsaban said.

He said Israel's international image could be gravely tarnished if it turned out that a big arms deal is in progress with Pinochet.

He also called, in a separate message, on the Labour Party to come out firmly against any more weapons transactions with Chile.

Admiral Mariano was one of the military leaders who initiated the 1973 coup.

Rabin goes to U.S. to discuss Lavi options

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT and ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday brushed off contentions that the Reagan administration would try to offer Israel a financial "carrot" for cancelling the Lavi project during his trip to Washington.

Rabin was scheduled to leave for the U.S. late last night, apparently moving up his departure date by several days, following a heated government debate over whether to terminate the Lavi's development or move ahead with production.

Rabin spoke to reporters following the Israel Defence Prize ceremony. At the ceremony, President Chaim Herzog pleaded for a decision on the aircraft free of party or political considerations.

Rabin said he was going to the U.S. to get a "tentative" idea of what the American response would be to a government decision either to cancel or to go ahead with the Lavi — "as data for the government decision."

As to whether Washington would try to pressure him into dropping the project, Rabin said: "I'm not convinced they distribute carrots in America."

"The decision on its fate is in the hands of Israel, and the government of Israel is the one that will decide," said Rabin.

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Shamir echoed Rabin's remarks, saying, "The U.S. administration is not pressuring us... the decision was and will be Israel's only."

"I don't commit myself, and I am not authorized by the government to take one position or another in my discussions in the United States," Rabin also remarked.

Rabin also suggested that he wanted to obtain firsthand information

tion on the implication of the decision, in order to avoid the political backlash that would invariably follow.

"To whom will they come when they have to investigate... to the defence establishment," said Rabin. "I want to be convinced that I have in my hands the best and the most comprehensive data."

Rabin's comments follow charges on Sunday by Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman that the defence minister's failure to take a commanding role in the Lavi decision has caused bad blood among senior IDF commanders, who are divided over whether to move ahead with the project.

One senior defence source said he feared that while the Reagan administration would now offer certain financial incentives for cancelling the Lavi, Reagan's successor would not necessarily honour those commitments.

The budget-minded Congress, meanwhile, hasn't added a dollar to the administration's military aid budget for Israel of the last three years, another source noted.

Sources said that Rabin, during his trip, will ask Washington the following questions about the implications of cancelling the Lavi project:

- Will Israel's current \$1.8 billion in annual military aid be maintained or reduced?
- Will the \$300 million in U.S. aid that can be transferred to shekels and spent on locally-manufactured goods remain constant — thus offsetting some of the unemployment caused by cancellation of the Lavi?
- Will the \$150m. that now can be spent on Israeli-manufactured accessories for U.S.-made products remain intact?
- Will Israel's participation in defence research be maintained?

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Egypt given go-ahead for U.S. tank

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The Reagan administration has approved in principle the production by Egypt of the U.S. M-1A1 battle tank, a high-speed weapon packed with secret technology, the Defence Department said yesterday.

The Pentagon and State Department said discussions are in progress on Egypt's ability to co-produce America's main battle tank and on how to protect U.S. military technology.

Congress has not yet been officially notified of the deal.

Egypt would become the first foreign country to produce the M-1A1 and such a deal would be sure to stir controversy in Congress. Legislators would have 30 days to veto it when formal notice is sent to Congress.

Among secrets carried in the tank, made by General Dynamics Corp., are armour, laser sights and a process for improved shell velocity and accuracy, U.S. defence officials said.

"Egypt has requested and the United States has approved in principle the sale of the M-1 tank and some form of co-production," the Pentagon said in a statement.

The *Washington Post* reported from Cairo yesterday that Washington had already conveyed approval of the plan to Egypt in meetings between Egyptian Defence Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.



Shmuel Tamir dies

Jerusalem Post Staff

Former justice minister Shmuel Tamir died yesterday at his Herzliya Pituah home. He was 64.

The nation's leaders, past and present, mourned the passing of Tamir, whom they praised as a leading jurist and statesman.

In a statement issued in Tel Aviv, former premier Menachem Begin said: "I received with great sorrow the news of the death of Shmuel Tamir, a commander in the IZL (Irgun Zevai Leumi), and a prisoner of Zion, an exile in Africa, a distinguished jurist, a member of the Knesset and justice minister with many achievements."

Prime Minister Shamir said last night that "the people of Israel have lost one of the senior and best of its sons."

Former attorney-general Prof. Yitzhak Zamir called Tamir "a judicial man of the first degree."

Tamir will be buried tomorrow at the Sanhedria cemetery, Jerusalem. (See obituary, page 4)

Kahane to lose his Knesset pay

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter

Kach leader Meir Kahane will not receive a salary as an MK as of June 8, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel decided yesterday as he intensified the campaign to bring the extreme right-wing, Orthodox MK to heel.

Kahane yesterday was obviously feeling the strain, as he emerged from a meeting with Hillel in which he insisted that he would only make his declaration of allegiance to the Knesset and the laws of the land in Arabic.

Stammering and twitching visibly, Kahane told Hillel that that form of declaration was intended to express his contempt for the Knesset and for yesterday's High Court decision. The court had earlier rejected his petition against Hillel's decision that he must reaffirm allegiance as an MK.

Hillel, incensed by Kahane's remarks to him and his behaviour in the Knesset earlier in the day, told Kahane that, although nothing bars an MK from making the declaration in Arabic, he would not permit this because of Kahane's declared intent to insult the Knesset.

Further, until Kahane undertakes in writing to make the declaration of allegiance as prescribed, Hillel will not again call upon him to do so, he told him, "very forcibly," a source in Hillel's office said.

Hillel's action has legal underpinning in the House rules which enjoin him to uphold the dignity of the

Knesset, the source said.

It was Hillel's decision earlier this month to require Kahane to repeat the undertaking — and Kahane's insistence on again adding a verse of Psalms to his formal declaration (as he did in September 1984 when elected) that sparked the current fuss.

When Hillel ruled, earlier this month, that Kahane's second declaration — identical to the first — was unacceptable, Kahane took his case to the High Court.

After his early evening meeting with Hillel yesterday, Kahane told *The Jerusalem Post*: "Although I do not usually talk to anti-Semites such as you and your paper, I will say this: perhaps we will again apply to the High Court."

For the U.S.-born MK who has battled to hold his American citizenship — which he must relinquish by Israeli law if he seeks another term in the Knesset — it was the end of a long day, in which he had been soundly whipped by Hillel in the plenum.

Hillel, with the light of battle in his eyes, seemed to revel in the High Court ruling, extracts from which he read to a very sparsely attended plenum.

Interest in Kahane was more evident in the press gallery, which drew a larger-than-usual attendance, and in the "no-man's land" that surrounds the plenum chamber proper, where MKs' staff and Knesset ushers (Continued on back page)

Seoul rulers back down, agree to reforms

SEOUL (AFP) — South Koreans heaved a sigh of relief yesterday as ruling party chairman Roh Tae Woo unveiled a sweeping package of democratic reforms — including direct presidential elections — after more than two weeks of nation-wide rioting.

Opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, speaking to reporters who converged on his home, called it "a great victory for the Korean people."

But South Koreans were waiting for the final word to come from a

meeting today between Roh and President Chun Doo Hwan, which was expected to reveal whether the proposals have been officially accepted and how they will be implemented.

Roh said in his early morning announcement that he would step down both as chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and as nominee for the South Korean presidency if the proposals are not accepted. He was nominated as successor by Chun himself.

But many observers here suspected that Roh could not have made the announcement without prior approval from Chun, making the president's formal approval academic.

The ruling party, the opposition and the man in the street reacted to Roh's announcement with celebration (see Page 3). Riot police smiled at intersections still reeling with terrors from the violent demonstrations that started in mid-June, and members of the ruling party described their mood as one of "exhilaration, relief and confidence."

The sweeping reforms outlined by Roh would ensure direct presidential elections before February 1988, when President Chun is to complete his seven-year term of office.

In Seoul, the stock market set a record one-day rise, and there was renewed confidence among opposition leaders and the public that the Seoul Olympics, scheduled for September 1988, could go ahead without a hitch.

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| | 29.6.87 | MAX. | MIN. | WIND | WEATHER |
|----------------|---------|------|------|------|---------|
| AMSTERDAM | 14 | 20 | 10 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 13 | 20 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| WILMANS | 11 | 20 | 07 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| CHICAGO | 18 | 26 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 12 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 18 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 12 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 8 | 17 | 03 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| HONG KONG | 29 | 34 | 23 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| JORDAN | 8 | 12 | 04 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| LONDON | 18 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| MADRID | 18 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 16 | 22 | 07 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 17 | 23 | 07 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| OSLO | 12 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| PARIS | 17 | 23 | 07 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | 14 | 22 | 07 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| SAO PAULO | 10 | 20 | 06 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 10 | 20 | 06 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| TOKYO | 18 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| TORONTO | 12 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| VIENNA | 18 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 18 | 24 | 08 | 0-10 | Cloudy |

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Hot in the hills and inland regions

| | Yesterday's | Yesterday's | Today's |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| | Humidity | Min-Max | Max |
| Jerusalem | 22 | 20-31 | 31 |
| Golan | 27 | 16-34 | 34 |
| Nahariya | 35 | 20-31 | 31 |
| Safed | 38 | 22-30 | 30 |
| Haifa Port | 35 | 21-37 | 37 |
| Tiberias | 35 | 21-37 | 37 |
| Nazareth | 32 | 19-30 | 30 |
| Afula | 45 | 20-33 | 33 |
| Shomron | 52 | 18-32 | 32 |
| Tel Aviv | 70 | 22-38 | 38 |
| B-G Airport | 59 | 19-30 | 31 |
| Jericho | 25 | 23-41 | 41 |
| Gaza | 28 | 21-28 | 28 |
| Beer Sheva | 42 | 18-34 | 34 |
| Eilat | 20 | 27-40 | 40 |

ARRIVALS

Dr. Harold Jacobs, the International Young Jewish Movement President, for meetings of the Jewish Agency and the WZO, and for consultations with the Israel Council of Young Israel.

Emanuel Women of America Executive Director Shirley Singer, for the dedication of Jost Berger Holocaust Study Centre at Ema-nah Community College.

Walter Haas, President of the Haas Machinery Group Inc. of Montreal, Canada, to foster Canada-Israel trade relations.

Israel seeks exclusion of Black Hebrews

The State Attorney's Office yesterday told the High Court of Justice that it is Israel's declared policy to bring about the expulsion of Black Hebrews who are residing here illegally.

The Black Hebrews had appealed to the court for permanent residency status on the grounds that they had given up their American citizenship.

The State Attorney's Office charged that there was a growing tendency among the Black Hebrews to enter the country on tourist passports and then to voluntarily forgo their American citizenship in order to force the Israeli authorities to let them stay here. The office called on the court to reject the Black Hebrews' appeal.

Hearings will continue today. (Itim)

FORMER PRISONS CHIEF

(Continued from Page One)

ary, and is being held in custody.

"We need to continue with the investigation and we fear that Rafi Suissa might try to influence more witnesses," said Deputy Commander Kornblau. "We are speaking here of a man who has held a senior position and knows the meaning of what he has done."

Suissa's lawyer Haim Misgav told the court that his client denied all the allegations. He had not attempted to pressure witnesses to lie, he said.

He had called a meeting of his family, which includes several senior police officers and asked them to tell the police what they remembered of his son's whereabouts on the day of the burglaries.

The judge agreed with the police that this was a serious case but he saw no justification for holding Suissa in custody. "If he had wanted to influence more witnesses he could already have done so," he said.

After the hearing the ex-prison commissioner said he had "done nothing and been involved in nothing."

He went on: "This is part of a chain of events to deal with my son and myself. After 37 years of public service all I can say is that if this can happen to me, it can happen to anyone."

"The police have made a mistake. I know a little law and I know what it means to become involved in an investigation like this. I am just not the kind of man who would become involved in such a thing."

Suissa's arrest is the latest in a number of incidents involving both himself and his son that have made him a controversial figure. The son served a prison sentence in France for smuggling drugs into that country.

Suissa quit as prisons commissioner some nine months ago following allegations that - among other things - he sent misleading reports to his seniors, showed favoritism to some prisoners and gave jobs to friends and relatives.

HOME NEWS

Court goes into recess for 30 days

Judges reject defence 'no case' plea

By ERNIE MEYER

Defence attorney Yoram Sheftel presented an impassioned "no case" plea for almost five hours yesterday, but it was immediately rejected by the court.

Presiding judge Dov Levin, who rejected the plea, was not even seen to consult his two fellow judges. Levin simply said: "Decision: the defence claims that the evidence produced by the prosecution does not constitute proof of the accused's guilt. We do not think that this is so, and therefore reject the demand to drop all charges."

Levin thereupon asked John Demjanjuk to stand up and told him as follows: "The prosecution has completed its case. You now have the choice of testifying yourself or remaining silent. I warn you that an accused who remains silent thereby strengthens the case against himself. I suggest you consult with your lawyers."

When this was translated to Demjanjuk, he spoke several sentences loudly and clearly in Ukrainian. "I want..." started his bearded translator and then inexplicably faltered. At Levin's request Demjanjuk repeated his statement, but again the

translator could not get beyond the words: "I want..." clutching his hand to his mouth in embarrassment.

He was thereupon replaced by the woman translator, with whom he had been taking turns, supplying a whispered translation for the defendant.



The woman had no difficulties. "I want to talk, but first I want to consult with my lawyers. I don't want to talk today. I also would like to have different and more experienced translators."

Levin: "You may sit down."

The judge next asked Mark O'Connor when he wanted his client to go on the witness stand and thereupon start the case for the defence. O'Connor: "We have witnesses in various parts of the world; our funds are limited; we need more than 30

days, but we need at least 30 days to be able to withstand the onslaught by the prosecution."

Prosecutor Michael Shaked then said that he accepted the proposal for a 30-day recess, but that he wanted at least three weeks' prior notice regarding all the defence's material and its list of witnesses. The defence agreed to this, and Levin then announced a court recess until Monday, July 27, "when Demjanjuk will take the stand, with a better translator."

Levin reduced to 15 days the period within which the defence must submit its material to the prosecution.

With this, at exactly 2 p.m., and after four-and-a-half months, the prosecution phase of the Demjanjuk trial ended.

For nearly five hours, Sheftel had argued that in over four months all the prosecution's survivor witnesses, experts and documents did not succeed in building "a case" against his client. In short, there was "no case," and John Demjanjuk should be released forthwith, he said.

From the outset Sheftel seemed unable to control the speed, and enthusiasm of his presentation, so (Continued on Page 9)



Defence attorney Yoram Sheftel presenting his 'no case' argument at the trial of John Demjanjuk yesterday. (Elihu Harari)

Herzog on Ramat Amidar:

'One law applies to Jews and Arabs'

President Chaim Herzog declared yesterday, in an apparent reference to the recent events in Ramat Amidar, that there was one law for the country that applied to both Jews and Arabs. He was speaking during a visit to Machon Meir, an institute for religious studies in Jerusalem.

The Likud Knesset faction praised the efforts of the Ramat Amidar community committee to calm tempers and prevent further outbreaks. The faction did not condemn the violence and incitement against Arab residences. However the official communiqué by the faction quoted some individual condemnations of the violence by Dan Meridor, Michael Eitan and Meir Shitrit.

Meridor said: "I am shocked when I hear about Arabs being assaulted because of their origin. Herut was always opposed to racial discrimina-

tion. We are for co-existence. It creates a complicated problem when Jews live side by side with Arabs. The Alignment has no problem, because it seeks to partition the country."

Meir Cohen-Avidov said: "Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Jews assume a risk when they choose to live in Judea and Samaria. Arabs from Tulkarm assume a risk when they choose to live inside the Green Line. Arabs from the areas should require a special pass if they want to live in pre-1967 Israel."

Uriel Linn said that social tensions would increase still further, as more and more Arabs from the areas come to take up residence in the poorer quarters inside the old Green Line - first to take jobs, and eventually to settle. If such Arabs are not kept out, clashes are inevitable. Linn warned.

Arab mayors demand water plan be scrapped

By JOEL GREENBERG

Arab mayors in the Bethlehem area held an emergency meeting yesterday and called on the Israeli authorities to cancel a planned giant water-drilling project in the vicinity. The project would threaten the "physical existence" of the local population by depleting its water resources, the mayors said.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said his colleagues will today send cables of protest to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Shmuel Goren, and Judea and Samaria Civil Administration head Ephraim Sneh. They would seek an urgent meeting with Sneh and ask for full details of the project, Freij added. If necessary, the mayors would consult with foreign water experts to ensure that Arab water rights are safe-guarded, Freij said.

According to sources associated with the project, most of the water pumped will go to Jerusalem and Jewish settlements.

Freij and Beit Sahur Mayor Hanna al-Atrash met yesterday along with councilmen from the two towns and Beit Jalla at an emergency ses-

sion of the Bethlehem District Water Authority. Beit Jalla Mayor Farah al-A'raj was absent, due to illness. A statement issued after the meeting said the proposed project to pump some 18 million cubic metres of water a year southeast of Bethlehem, would "drain and deplete the five artesian wells now feeding the Bethlehem and Hebron areas...and poses a great danger to the physical existence of the Arabs in the region...on the edge of the Judean Desert."

It called on the Israeli authorities "to evaluate the danger inherent in this project and cancel it officially, in order to alleviate the mounting fear and concern of the populace, and to protect the needs of the Arabs for water in this dry region."

Agriculture Minister Aryeh Nehamkin and top Israeli water officials said this week that the drilling project would adequately supply Arab communities and would not threaten their water resources, which they said draw from different aquifers.

The project, reported last week in *The Jerusalem Post*, has attracted the attention of local U.S. diplomats, who are considering taking up the issue with Israeli officials.

Computer error set police onto David Levy's son

A computer error led to a four-month police probe of Eli Levy, son of Housing Minister David Levy, on charges of fraudulently accepting more than one government salary.

This was revealed yesterday in a letter from Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev to Levy. The letter came in response to Levy's criticism of the police investigation, including claims that the police do not take into consideration the political motives of those who file complaints.

Police began their investigation when a computer check erroneously

showed that Eli Levy simultaneously received two salaries from two different government jobs. He was arrested and his passport was confiscated.

But the criminal file remained open, and the passport was not returned even after the mistake was discovered.

Bar-Lev apologized for any suffering caused the Levys and said that though he did not think an investigation into police procedures was necessary, he would order one if the Levys insisted. (Itim)

RABIN

(Continued from Page One)

velopment of the new U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (Star Wars) system be increased?

Will Washington help Israel cover costs incurred if the project is stopped, estimated at \$400m. to \$700m.?

Washington has paid hundreds of millions of dollars each year towards the Lavi's development.

One theory says the \$300 million for local defence production will continue pouring in even if Israel cancels the Lavi, money the IDF can

still invest in projects deemed more important.

Rabin, however, reportedly told the cabinet there is no certainty the Americans will support the Lavi in the future, and military sources argued that if Israel goes ahead building the aircraft it doesn't really need, the Americans are certain to stop paying for it.

Rabin accompanied by the Lavi Project's director Menahem Eini, is to meet Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger, and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Shamir calms Tehiya on Ikrit...

By MENACHEM SHALEV

A somewhat mollified Tehiya Party came away from a meeting with Prime Minister Shamir yesterday after learning that the premier does not support plans to return the residents of Ikrit and Biram to their villages and does not believe that they will be carried out.

Tehiya MKs Genta Cohen, Yuval Ne'eman, Gershon Shafat and Rafael Eitan came to Shamir to press Tehiya's demands for a complete halt to efforts to convene an international conference; for an increase in settlements on the West Bank; and for a reversal of the Ikrit and Biram plans. The party's council decided two weeks ago that if the demands were not met, Tehiya would consider joining Labour's drive for early elections.

Shamir told the MKs that early elections would only serve to advance the prospects of an international conference, and that the longer the elections are postponed, the more likely the idea of the conference will perish. Shamir said he has had recent signals from Europe and elsewhere implying that the conference is no longer viewed as a serious proposal.

Observers noted that in view of the "positive atmosphere" of yesterday's meeting with Shamir, Labour's hopes of securing a Knesset majority for early elections will most likely be dashed once more.

But Arens gets support of Knesset panel

Post Knesset Correspondent

Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens won the support of a majority of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday for his proposal to let the former residents of Ikrit and Biram return to the homes from which the IDF removed them in 1949.

Alignment MK Binyamin Ben-Eliezer, who commanded the northern border zone while serving in the IDF, said the former residents of the two Galilee villages had always manifested unwavering loyalty to the state of Israel.

Likud MK Dan Meridor said that the government would do well to take a dignified initiative on the Ikrit and Biram issue, as Arens promised, at an early stage rather than be coerced by the High Court of Justice.

One of the minority of committee members opposed to the return, Alignment MK Amnon Linn, warned that the former residents of 21 other Moslem villages in Galilee who were forcibly removed in 1949, were waiting to go back.

EEC lifts ban on Damascus contacts

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. - The EEC is lifting its ban on high-level contacts with Syria, although financial aid to Damascus remains suspended. Britain has reluctantly agreed to the resumption of high-level contacts - suspended after the Hindawi terrorist affair last year - but has refused point blank to sanction a restoration of aid. *The Jerusalem Post* was told yesterday.

The ban on high-level contacts will be formally lifted on July 13, when EEC foreign ministers convene in Copenhagen, but several European governments have already restored full diplomatic links with Damascus. Britain broke all ties with Syria

last October, because it had evidence of Syrian involvement in Nezar Hindawi's attempt to blow up an El Al plane at Heathrow last April. It pressed its European partners to take similar action, but had to be content with an EEC ban on ministerial-level meetings.

In recent months, Britain has become increasingly isolated in its tough stand against Syria, as first EEC President Leo Tindermans, and now President Reagan have sought to involve Syria in the Middle East peace process.

Britain has yet to be convinced that Syria has ended its involvement in terrorism, and it is not ready to restore relations. *The Jerusalem Post* was told yesterday.



Foreign Minister Shimon Peres meets with West German President Richard von Weizsacker in Bonn yesterday, before flying home last night. (AFP photo)

Shin Bet plans to implicate political and legal echelons

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter The Shin Bet and individual service operatives are planning to implicate both the political echelon and the country's legal authorities before the judicial commission of inquiry probing the service's interrogation techniques.

The strategy, emerging from consultations among lawyers representing the Shin Bet and its operatives, will maintain that the courts and the state prosecutors were intimately acquainted throughout the years with the Shin Bet's interrogation techniques and their testimony in court about these methods and had never voiced objections.

The Shin Bet will further argue that the prime ministers of the past 20 years were kept fully informed of

the various interrogation techniques and gave their consent for their use.

Meanwhile, Shin Bet operatives under police investigation for their role in the Izat Nafsu affair have threatened to petition the High Court of Justice if the attorney-general decides to hand over to the police internal Shin Bet transcripts of the case.

The transcripts include the operative's account of the illegal interrogation techniques used against Nafsu and of the perjury committed before the military courts that tried him. The transcripts were collected by the head of the Shin Bet and transferred to the chief military attorney and provided the basis for the state's no-contest of Nafsu's claim that he had been wrongly convicted on charges of treason and espionage.

Court blocks demolition of alleged terrorists' homes

The High Court yesterday issued a temporary injunction forbidding the IDF from destroying or sealing off the homes of two men suspected in the murders of Afala resident Albert Buchris, Druse Border Policeman Jamil Faris and Nablus mayor Zafer al-Masri.

The families of the two petitioned

the court that it was not fair to leave entire families homeless for the alleged crimes of the two.

No date has been set for a hearing on the matter. (Itim)

Bail for guards who shot villager

By JOEL GREENBERG

Six civilian security guards, who allegedly opened fire on Sunday at villagers in Obeidiyah during a fight over land, could face charges ranging from manslaughter to aggravated assault and illegal firing of a weapon, a police spokesman said yesterday. An Arab land dealer and Border Police suspected of firing in the West Bank village are also being investigated, he said.

A villager was killed and seven others wounded in Sunday's clash, which broke out after the land dealer, Israeli land broker Shmuel Einav and officials of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration arrived at Obeidiyah to survey land for registration.

The guards, who accompanied Einav and work for the Moked security company, have been released on bail, and the material against them is to be submitted in the next few days to the State Attorney's Office for preparation of charge sheets, the spokesman said.

A total of 15 weapons, used by the Border Police, security men and the Arab land dealer - have been confiscated for purposes of the investigation.

Seven villagers arrested after the clash could be charged with rioting, disturbing public order and causing injury, the spokesman said.

In Ramallah yesterday a petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli car near the home of the mayor. There were no injuries and no damage was caused.

U.S. approves Israeli Aids drug

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration on Sunday approved the use of AS-101, a compound developed by Bar-Ilan University scientists, in the treatment of Aids.

The announcement was made yesterday at the university's annual board of governors meeting, attended by Prime Minister Shamir and U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering.

AS-101 stimulates the immune system to produce lymphocytes to fight infection. It has had positive results in four years of experiments on mice at Bar-Ilan and in the U.S. and has been used in the treatment of Aids patients in Mexico with apparent success. (Itim)

Schools close for summer

Summer vacation begins today at nearly 1 million elementary school pupils. They join some 300,000 high school pupils who began their vacation last week.

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of my beloved husband, father and grandfather
Rabbi ABBA TUVIA SHROCK
of Yismach Moshe
formerly of Durban, South Africa
The funeral will take place today, Tuesday, June 30, 1987
leaving at 3 p.m. from Yismach Moshe for the Segula cemetery,
Petah Tikva
The Bereaved:
Wife: Milly Shrock
Son and daughter: Peter and Ruth
and families

To Ruth Siegel and the Havilio family
We grieve with you on the passing of
IMMA
Murray and Hana Greenfield and family

We deeply mourn the passing of our beloved
ALBERT CHIAT
Wife: Debby
Children: Evelyn, Neville, Marcelle
and Leonard and families
Brother: Shmuel and family

The Staff of the British Olin Society
mourn with their colleague,
Zelda Harris
the sad passing of
JOE SPIGELMAN
and send sincere condolences to the family.

סוכנות הידיעות

Premier criticizes 'excessive central control'

Soviet economy obsolete, 'major reforms needed'

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov yesterday described the Soviet Union's economic management system as obsolete and called on the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament, to adopt a draft law on major economic reform.

In a two-hour speech to the 1,500-member body, Ryzhkov said excessive central control by Moscow-based ministries and wasteful use of resources had resulted in 13 per cent of Soviet industrial enterprises making losses in 1986.

He said the public faced acute food and housing problems, a "shadow economy" was growing in consumer goods and services due to the inability of the state to meet demand, and the country had failed to keep up with the technology revolution.

"The methods of the past system of economic management have become obsolete," Ryzhkov declared. "The need for change is evident and urgent."

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who set the tone last week with a frank speech on the economy,

attended the Supreme Soviet session at the Grand Kremlin Palace along with all top officials except First Deputy Prime Minister Geidar Aliyev, rumoured to be seriously ill.

The legislation outlined by Ryzhkov, formally called the draft law on state enterprises, is expected to be approved to take effect next January 1.

Under the law, all enterprises are to become financially self-supporting by taking charge of income and outlay, with wages tied to profit in order to increase worker incentive.

Firms will compete for orders from the state, which are due to decline as direct contracts between enterprises expand.

Ryzhkov said guarantees should be built into the law to prevent "the distortion of the rights of enterprises," but non-profitable enterprises would be declared bankrupt if efforts to make them self-supporting failed, and their workers would be found work elsewhere.

"We need a fundamentally new approach to yearly planning," he

added, saying annual central plans would be abandoned from 1991 and enterprises charged with developing their own blueprints.

Ryzhkov accused ministries of allowing "small, parochial, narrow-minded interests" to dominate their work instead of getting on with an overhaul of their management techniques.

"He said scientific research should be integrated closely with industry to make up a technology gap with the West, and enterprises should use market research to meet consumer demand."

"The food situation is improving but the problem remains acute," he said. "No less acute is the housing problem, which affects the vital interests of millions of working people."

Ryzhkov said improved economic management of consumer goods and services was required to stem increasing speculation and the growth of the black market economy. He called for a 10-fold increase in the number of cooperatives to help in this field.



A 72-year-old grandmother, Ros Pyke, stands on the wing of a vintage Tiger Moth plane flying at 300 metres over Cranfield airfield, England, to raise money for a cancer charity after her husband died of the disease. Below, Mrs. Pyke after her act of daring. (Reuters)

Experts look at U.S. role in Middle East

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The State Department Near East Bureau is designed to present a counterweight to the pro-Israel bias in other parts of the U.S. administration, while Apsac, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, is dominating Washington politics as one of the strongest and most effective lobbies.

These telling points were made yesterday respectively by former assistant secretary of state for Near East Affairs Alfred (Roy) Atherton and by Geoffrey Kemp, former head of the National Security Council Middle East desk, at the first day of the international conference on the Domestic Determinant of U.S. Policy in the Middle East at the Hebrew University.

Former U.S. ambassador Samuel Lewis said that unfortunately U.S. policy in the Middle East in recent years has been plagued by inefficient execution, mostly on the Washington playing fields. The conference is co-sponsored by the Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, the Dayan Centre for Middle Eastern and African Studies and the U.S. Information Service.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

U.S. Sen. Gore, 39, to run for president

CARTHAGE, Tenn. (Reuters). — Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee entered the 1988 presidential race yesterday seeking to become the youngest president in U.S. history and pledging to return the rule of law to the White House.

First women named to Peruvian cabinet

LIMA (AP). — Two women have been appointed members of Peru's new cabinet, the first time in history that women will hold positions that high in the country's government, the official news agency Andina reported.

Andina reported said President Alan Garcia appointed Mercedes Cabanillas as Education Minister and Ilda Urizar as Minister of Health.

Three U.S. soldiers die in training accident

HOHENFELS, West Germany (AP). — A special team of U.S. military experts has flown to West Germany to investigate an accident during a demolition exercise yesterday which killed three American soldiers.

Soviet ex-prisoners publish rights magazine without permission

MOSCOW (AP). — A group of freed political prisoners and dissidents is testing the new Soviet policy of glasnost (openness) by publishing a magazine on human rights and other sensitive issues.

The first issue was published without government authorization on June 20, but the group has now applied for government approval for the magazine. It is being called *Glasnost*.

All publications in the Soviet Union must be authorized and there are stern penalties for violations.

In the past, dissident magazines have been published clandestinely. Many of those who published such journals, known as *samizdat*, were arrested.

The editor of the new magazine, Sergei Grigoryants said: "There is no secret about what we are doing and how we are doing it. We are seeking a legal basis, which *Samizdat* didn't have."

Barbie trial: Prosecution ending case

LYONS (Reuters). — The trial of Klaus Barbie entered its eighth and final week yesterday with France's state prosecutor urging the court to convict the former Nazi officer on all counts of crimes against humanity.

Presenting his closing arguments to the Assize court here, prosecutor Pierre Truche said the former Gestapo chief had shown no remorse and must be punished for the benefit of his victims.

"I will ask you to condemn Barbie for all the facts for which he is blamed," he told the court, packed with victims of Nazi persecution, spectators and some 700 journalists.

"The question is whether such acts he committed are inhuman. In the light of the evidence you can only respond that not one of them is not inhuman," Truche said at the start of his two-day final presentation.

Barbie, unlike other former Nazi and French collaborators tried in France for war crimes, faces charges of crimes against humanity. The notion was incorporated into French law in 1964. If found guilty, he faces life imprisonment for his role in the deportation and deaths of some 400 Jews and 300 Resistance fighters during his service as head of the Gestapo in Lyon from 1942 to 1944.

A nine-member jury and three judges are expected to deliver their verdict on Friday.

COLOSSUS. — Greek divers plan to raise objects on the seabed of the southern island of Rhodes in order to determine if they are linked with the gigantic ancient bronze statue known as the Colossus of Rhodes, a government spokesman has announced.

The magazine is another example of the high profile that political activists have been taking since Mikhail Gorbachev introduced the policy of *glasnost* — after assuming power in March 1985.

Activists have become bolder in confronting the Soviet authorities.

Grigoryants said his group has applied for permission to distribute the magazine abroad as well as in the Soviet Union with a foreign edition published in English. About 500 copies of the first edition had been published unofficially by volunteers and distributed to the Soviet press and government agencies.

Requests for copies had come from the U.S. State Department and human-rights organizations in the west.

The list of people associated with the magazine reads like a who's who of Soviet political dissent: Andrei A. Sakharov, Josef Begun, Lev

Timofeyev, Larisa Bogoraz and Gleb Yakunin.

Grigoryants, a literary authority, knows well the potential repercussions of work on underground journals. He was sentenced in 1983 to 10 years imprisonment for writing for the publication "V", an underground bulletin on human rights. He was pardoned in February, with dozens of other prisoners.

The first, 50-page edition of *Glasnost* contains an interview with Sakharov; a list of political activists reportedly held at Chistopol prison, 800 kilometres west of Moscow; cultural items; and reports on seminars and lectures "about previously forbidden topics," Grigoryants said.

The second edition will include articles about Jewish and Russian Orthodox activities, emigration and political activists held in psychiatric hospitals.

It is planned to issue the magazine three times a month.

Four dead as 300 trapped in Delhi high-riser blaze

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Indian air force helicopters yesterday plucked trapped office workers from the roof of a blazing central New Delhi tower block in which four people were killed, including two men who jumped to escape the flames.

More than 2,000 people worked in the 13-storey building when the fire raged through the middle floors in late morning. Army units were called in to assist the fire brigade. At one point some 300 people were cut off on the upper floors.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said at least four people were killed and about 100 injured, but authorities would only immediately confirm three were dead.

Survivors told Reuters some fire exits were blocked. Workers balanced on window ledges screamed for help as others crawled through darkened smoke-filled passages in the building in the capital's bustling Connaught Place commercial district.

It was the worst fire in New Delhi since January last year when 38 people, including 22 foreigners, were killed in a hotel fire. That blaze prompted an official enquiry which raised serious questions about fire safety in the capital.

The exact location and cause of the fire were not immediately clear. Witnesses said at least the sixth through eighth floors appeared involved.

Thick smoke billowed from the burning floors and flames erupted from windows as hundreds of police and firefighters assisted by troops from the capital garrison battled the blaze.

New Delhi's chief fire officer said two army helicopters had fanned the flames in their attempt to land on top of the building. (Reuters, AFP)

Aids spectre overshadows gay parades

NEW YORK (AP). — Hundreds of thousands of spectators watched as marchers, bands and floats paraded in cities around the country Sunday for "Gay Pride" festivities shadowed by solemnity because of the deadly Aids disease.

"There is not the same carnival spirit there once was," said a participant in the San Francisco homosex-

ual community's 18th parade, which attracted some 100,000 people.

Some 250,000 spectators in West Hollywood held hundreds of balloons, each bearing a card with the name of an Aids victim, to be released during the opening ceremony.

The balloons were sold to raise money for three local organizations offering counselling, education and service for Aids victims.

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The newly-formed national coalition for a democratic constitution, a powerful alliance grouping the RDP and major dissident groups, lauded Rob's announcement to the skies.

"It has opened a new horizon that will shine for ever in our national history," the coalition said in a statement.

"We are a great people, after all" said an emotional editorial in the influential national daily *Dong-a Ilbo*, "because we know when to retreat and when to advance."

Even the country's two most formidable critics of President Chun Doo Hwan's government, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, both admittedly caught unawares by the news, had no reservation about their happiness.

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A 72-year-old grandmother, Ros Pyke, stands on the wing of a vintage Tiger Moth plane flying at 300 metres over Cranfield airfield, England, to raise money for a cancer charity after her husband died of the disease. Below, Mrs. Pyke after her act of daring. (Reuters)



Greek labour chief critically wounded by Athens gunman

ATHENS (AP). — A gunman shot and critically wounded Greece's senior labour union official yesterday in an Athens suburb, police said.

The official, George Raftopoulos, 47, who heads the Confederation of Greek Labour Unions, was hit in the head and stomach, a police spokesman said.

A spokesman for the general state hospital said his condition was critical.

A gunman waiting outside Raftopoulos' home in the Agia Paraskevi suburb approached as the union official was getting out of his car and opened fire. He got away in a vehicle driven by an accomplice, the police spokesman said.

In a typed proclamation found on the street, a previously unknown group called May 1 claimed responsibility for the attack, the spokesman said.

Greek labour unions are bitterly divided over the socialist government's 20-month-old austerity policy. After a labour movement split in 1985, Raftopoulos' position was challenged by socialist rebels and Communist-led unions.

Angola frees U.S. pilot

LISBON (Reuters). — An American pilot of a light plane, shot down over Angola two months ago, has been handed over to visiting U.S. congressmen by the Luanda government the official Angolan News Agency reported yesterday.

The report said that Joseph Frank Longo from Pennsylvania was freed as a goodwill gesture towards the U.S.

Longo's plane was downed over a military area of Southern Angola in April while on a flight from the Ivory Coast to South Africa.

Leaders discuss budget reform

North-South split beclouds EC summit

BRUSSELS. — European Community (EC) leaders opened a two-day summit yesterday with prospects for success dimmed by deep divisions over how to share out the 12-nation bloc's resources, diplomats said.

A north-south split opened up after a weekend meeting of community foreign ministers quarrelled over plans to increase funding for poorer areas that would benefit Mediterranean members and Ireland.

"The battle lines are already drawn and it's going to be a very tough summit," one diplomat said.

The summit's main task is to discuss plans for changes in the way the community raises and spends its cash in the future, but it has also been forced to consider deadlock over this year's farm prices and a \$6 billion budget deficit.

While not expecting firm decisions this week, EC officials hoped the meeting could set guidelines on the longer-term issues that would allow action at the next summit in Copenhagen in December.

EC diplomats said the urgency of the financial issues meant that foreign policy questions would be relegated to the background, although West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl had said he plans to raise the Middle East problem when political subjects were to be discussed at dinner last night.

Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, the summit host, shelved an attempt to present a working paper for the leaders to discuss yesterday after an earlier draft was savaged by southern European foreign ministers on Sunday.

The EC's short-term problems include 1987 expenditures that exceed the budget of 36.2 billion European

Currency Units (\$41.3b) by 5b. ECU (\$5.7b.)

More serious is the EC's fundamental problem of runaway spending on farm subsidies, which will total 27b. ECU (almost \$31b.) this year.

"The big question at this summit will be the (1987) budget deficit," said Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans on the summit's eve. "Many states would like a medium-term solution, others just want to patch things up."

A British source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the summit would not solve the money problems right away. "The job of this council must be to generate the political will to set guidelines... to find a solution" to the cash crisis.

The summit marks the end of Belgium's six-month presidency of the EC, on July 1. Denmark assumes the rotating chairmanship.

Some officials had hoped the meeting would produce decisions on a proposal of the EC Commission to base budget contributions on the respective gross national product (GNP) of the 12 member nations until 1992. The EC's income currently consists mainly of 1.4 per cent of the value-added (sales) taxes collected in the member states.

Farm spending now eats up two-thirds of the annual budget. The commission proposal to use the GNP funding formula would raise income by 25 per cent by 1992, hold farm spending to half of the budget and raise regional and social spending.

Police scuffled with about 100 demonstrators who staged a protest in favour of a "United States of Europe" at the EC office just before the 12 EC heads of states were to arrive for the summit.

Iraqi planes claim hit on 'large naval target'

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Iraq reported another attack on shipping in the gulf yesterday as Iran fired a broadside against U.S. plans to send more warships into the strategic waterway.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman said Iraqi warplanes scored an accurate hit on "a large naval target," its normal term for an oil tanker or cargo vessel.

It was the sixth attack on shipping claimed by Baghdad in 10 days. But salvage operators in the Gulf reported no distress calls and only two of the earlier strikes were confirmed.

Iran, meanwhile, kept up its barrage of words against U.S. plans to boost its gulf fleet to 10 war ships from seven.

Teheran radio quoted top defence spokesman Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying: "At the moment the U.S. is moving towards the brink of an armed encounter with us."

"However, we are not concerned about this and believe that the U.S. presence in the war will make our nation even more serious. We are

determined to stand firm and will certainly win," he added.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, said Rafsanjani made the remarks to a Nicaraguan delegation in Teheran on Sunday.

Three tankers and one cargo vessel have been confirmed hit by Iran or Iraq in the past 10 days, injuring a total of 12 crewmen. Two of the damaged tankers moored off Bahrain today for damage inspection.

The U.S. plans to send a refurbished World War II battleship, the Missouri, to patrol outside the Gulf.

Western diplomats in Kuwait said they thought Iran would avoid confrontation with the American fleet.

While international tension in the region has centred on America's naval role, Iran and Iraq are releasing conflicting reports on the ground war, now nearly seven years old.

Iran's national news agency, Irna, reported heavy fighting and claimed military gains in northern Iraq's Kurdish mountains. Iraq challenged the claims as "illusory."

SLA man hurt

By DAVID RUDGE

ROSH HANIKRA. — A South Lebanese Army (SLA) soldier was wounded during the bombardment of an SLA position near the el-Khiyam prison camp inside the security zone in South Lebanon after midnight on Sunday, SLA sources reported yesterday.

The soldier was transferred to the Marjayoun hospital suffering from moderate injuries.

The attackers strafed the SLA position with rocket-propelled grenades. SLA troops returned fire, the source said.

The operation is believed to have been carried out by the National Resistance Movement, a pseudonym for the Lebanese Communist Party which has mounted a limited number of attacks in the eastern sector of the security zone in the past.

It was the first serious incident inside the zone for over a week.

Cicciolina passes up Radical visit here

By MENACHEM SHALEV

A two-member delegation of the Italian Radical Party — without its famous and much-exposed latest recruit, the porn actress Cicciolina — will arrive here today for a four-day visit as guests of the Citizens Rights Movement.

The two visiting Radical Party members of parliament, Emme Bonino and Franco De Alba, will meet with local politicians and tour the country. Tomorrow the two will participate in a symposium on "Soviet Jewry and Human Rights," jointly organized by the CRM and the Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

CAIRO (AFP). — Egypt will complete the installation of an automatic air defence system by the end of the year, Egypt's Air Defence commander General Adel Khalil told a one-day symposium here on Saturday.

TODAY
30th June 1987

Anglo-Saxon branches from all over Israel are participating in our 20th Anniversary National Conference.

All our offices will be closed.

We apologise to the public for any inconvenience.
ANGLO-SAXON
Real Estate Agency, Ltd.



SEoul (Reuters). — After long resisting reform, Seoul's ruling party finally bowed to citizens' anger yesterday by proposing free elections as part of a democratization package which includes restoration of the long-suspended civil rights of leading dissident Kim Dae Jung.

Pedestrians jumped in jubilation, office workers scrambled for copies of extra newspaper editions and the country's opposition — probably for the first time — praised the ruling class wholeheartedly.

"Well done," screamed a banner headline in the national *Joong-ang Daily News* of the bombshell announcement that the government party had finally agreed to allow greater democracy, and most of all, direct presidential elections.

"I'm glad I may be able to cast a vote to choose my president for the first time in my life," said 34-year-old housewife Up Bok Ju. When direct presidential elections were last held, in 1971, she was only 18 and too young to vote.

Since then, South Koreans have never been allowed to pick their leader directly. Instead, the job has been done for them by electoral colleges of several thousand people, a system the opposition says is rigged in favour of the government. South Korean stock prices reg-

istered their biggest single day's rise yesterday as investors, jubilant over an announcement that the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will back democratic reforms, went on a buying spree.

People thronged news-stands in the streets and travellers at bus terminals and airports had their eyes glued to television sets as DJP chairman Roh Tae Woo addressed the nation.

Many applauded or threw up their hands in delight, and some offered immediate drinks to strangers.

In the south-west city of Wangju, traditionally seen as the country's most rebellious spot, dozens of taxi drivers stopped to applaud and shake hands with pedestrians, witnesses said.

Even the country's two most formidable critics of President Chun Doo Hwan's government, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, both admittedly caught unawares by the news, had no reservation about their happiness.

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Jubilation in Seoul at free vote-offer

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Sat 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. and 7 a.m. - 10 p.m.

SHMUEL M. TAMIR (KATZ-NELSON), the prominent Israeli attorney and influential politician who died yesterday, was a man of many talents and achievements.

He was born in Jerusalem on March 10, 1923, to Dr. Reuben Katznelson, one of the pioneers of Israeli health services, and Batshava Nagel-Katznelson.

Tamir grew up in a comfortable household in Rehavia. One of his earliest childhood memories was at age six, when he saw in his father's hospital the victims of the Hebron yeshiva massacre, 1929.

As a boy of 10, Tamir was deeply troubled by the legal aspects of the trial of the suspected murderers of Haim Arlosoroff. He even kept newspaper clippings of the trial which helped him to defend a client some 30 years later. The trial which shocked the Yishuv intensified Tamir's desire to become a lawyer.

Tamir, a member of Betar, joined the Irgun Zvai Leumi (IZL) at 15. He was an arms instructor and a student at the Hebrew University's Law School.

The British arrested him a number of times, but Tamir always found a way out of their nets.

It was only in March, 1947, after arresting him for the third time, that they finally branded him a "most dangerous terrorist" and "the only terrorist from Rehavia." He was sent to the detention camp in Kenya.

The camp commander, a former British CID officer in Palestine, Col. H.P. Rice, allowed Tamir to sit for an examination, after he had received a cable from the High Commissioner: "Please allow terrorist Shmuel Katznelson to take law exams in camp."

Tamir returned from Kenya in 1948 and was appointed Deputy IZL commander of Jerusalem. He later moved to Tel Aviv, where he became one of the founders of the new political party, Herut, and

Shmuel Tamir - A man of many parts

Menachem Begin's first information officer.

In 1947, Tamir married Ruth Gurevitch, and the young couple started their new life in a one-roomed, rented flat. But Tamir's subsequent success as a trial lawyer allowed them to move to Kfar Shmaryahu.

Shmuel and Ruth brought up four children: David, a pilot who fell on active duty in the IDF, Liora, Noga and Yosef.

Tamir won general admiration as a hard worker and a formidable and knowledgeable adversary, in particular in his defence of Malchiel Greenwald, in the controversial Kastner trial. Tamir, who had not witnessed the Holocaust, displayed an amazing knowledge of what went on in Budapest under Nazi occupation. He turned prosecution witnesses into defence witnesses and succeeded in making the majority of the public believe that it was Dr. Kastner and not Malchiel Greenwald who was the accused.

This trial, in which the official Hungarian Jewish leadership was accused of cooperation with the Nazis, established Tamir's reputation.

Following another sensational trial - that of *Shurat Hamindavim* - in which Tamir played a major part and which ended with the resignation of top police officers, Tamir was widely acknowledged as a top trial lawyer.

TAMIR'S POLITICAL career might well be characterized as that of a buoyant, imaginative and ambitious individual, a born orator, who had little patience for the rigid party procedures and wished to reach the top in the shortest possible time.

It soon dawned on Begin that



An historic handshake: Tamir returns to Begin's fold in 1973.

Tamir regarded himself as leader of the young Herut generation, impatient with the party's rigid leadership. In 1957, Tamir openly accused Begin of "atrophyed leadership," claiming that he was "impervious to new ideas." In consequence he decided to break away from Herut and to form a new political

centrist party. In June, 1959, Tamir founded the New Regime Party. It lasted for almost five years until he grew tired of his various alliances. In 1964, he returned to Herut to become one of the founders of the Herut-Liberal bloc, Gahal.

Tamir was elected a member of

the Sixth Knesset in 1965, but in 1967 the differences of opinion on matters of leadership and policy forced him to leave Herut again. He subsequently founded the *Merkas HaChofshi*, or Free Centre Party, an independent centrist political party which in 1973 rejoined the Likud.

But in spite of his excellent reputa-

tion as a lawyer, an expert on judicial and economic matters and government companies, Tamir was never really comfortable in the Likud. There were internal differences, an inheritance from Herut and Gahal days, and old feuds with the Herut leadership.

Tamir sought *modus vivendi* with the Palestinian Arabs and believed in territorial compromise as a price for true peace. This made him highly suspicious in the eyes of his Herut colleagues.

It was therefore no great surprise when he finally left the Likud for good in October, 1976. In January, 1977, he joined Yigael Yadin's Democratic Movement for Change. The party won 15 Knesset seats and Tamir became minister of justice in Prime Minister Begin's coalition government in October, 1977.

He was a member of the Ministerial Committee on Legislation and Bequests, and of numerous other committees, but he left his mark mainly as a legislator.

Already in 1948 Tamir had coined the phrase *Elyonut Hamishpat* - the supremacy of the law - as part of his campaign to combat the "sloppy Israeli, responsible for traffic accidents, work accidents, defence forces accidents and all faulty law procedures which caused untold misery and losses to the country."

Tamir was also a vociferous advocate of a constitution for Israel. As justice minister he was able to promote the drafting of additional basic laws. These laws, together with legislation intended to replace the outdated Ottoman regulations, were intended to serve as the basis for a purely Israeli legal system and as the state constitution.

Another of his acts as justice minister was to recommend to the president the release of *Gusik* Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, who served three years of a 12-year term for gun smuggling on behalf of terrorists. Capucci, however, failed to abide by the arrangement with the Vatican to refrain from political involvement.

Tamir streamlined the activities of the Justice Ministry and sought to preserve civil liberties.

In the cabinet, his relations with Begin were strained at first. Slowly, however, he proved to be indispensable, especially when he was invited to sit on the committees studying special aspects of the Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian treaty negotiations.

It was, therefore, a matter of considerable surprise when he announced his resignation in the autumn of 1979. He explained that the DMC, shrinking in numbers and split by defections within the Knesset, no longer deserved three ministers.

It was, however, widely believed that he no longer wished to be identified either with the Likud or with Menachem Begin. He apparently did not believe that they represented Israel's true interests and doubted whether they would succeed in the next elections.

Tamir, the pragmatist, never committed himself to the Likud's West Bank or settlement policies. He believed that Israel must seek a compromise with the Arabs and be more forthcoming. He chose therefore to return to his lucrative private law office.

Tamir devoted the last years of his public life to negotiating the release of Israeli POWs in Lebanon, including the controversial deal in which more than 1,000 terrorists were freed in return for three Israelis, in 1985.

The up-side of Israel-Christian relations

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the face of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim's visit to the pope, Daniel Rossing, head of the Christian communities department of the Religious Affairs Ministry, takes note of Israel's relations with other Christian communities.

Last month, for example, the Archbishop of Constantinople, Demetrios - whose position as the ecumenical patriarch makes him the titular leader of the Orthodox church - visited Israel.

Rossing points out that the importance of this visit lies in the fact that the ecumenical patriarch represents the broad Orthodox world, with a significant presence in the East and the West, in the Communist and capitalist worlds.

It is important for the state of Israel, Rossing notes, that its relations be as broad as possible, adding that Archbishop Demetrios arrived with a considerable retinue - includ-

ing Archbishop Jacobos, head of the Orthodox Church in North and South America, and a figure of considerable political importance there.

In terms of protocol, the ecumenical patriarch's visit involved no problems whatsoever. He met freely with the president and the religious affairs minister in their offices, and he expressed himself freely regarding freedom of religion and the impressive development which he saw first-hand in Israel.

Most particularly, Demetrios expressed his deep gratitude for the care and attention given by the government to his co-religionists in the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate in Jerusalem.

Without referring to the Roman Catholic church, Rossing noted that both in Israel and in countries such as the U.S., there are excellent relations between the Jewish community and the Greek Orthodox church and its leaders.

Epistle from the sheikh

Post Sports Staff

Yitzhak Ofek, the secretary-general of the Hapoel sports organization and chairman of the Israel Olympic Committee, was surprised to receive a letter recently from Sheikh Fahad al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the president of the Kuwait Olympic Committee and president of the Olympic Council of Asia.

Writing in his latter capacity, al-Sabah criticizes the "excessive commercialism and professionalism" which he sees creeping into the modern Olympic Movement, and urges that professional athletes be barred from the games in order to preserve the "purity" of the movement. He closes with a request that Ofek communicate his views on the subject.

In Ofek's sharp response, delivered through a European country, he states: "I cannot accept the level of hypocrisy which you find an accepted norm. You are aware of the high payments made to Kuwaiti athletes participating in the Asian and Olympic Games. You deal with open cynicism and clear-cut discrimination towards Israel, and I cannot accept your views when you refer to Olympic principles which you yourself do not believe in."

President pays a visit to Machon Meir

Herzog backs government's criticism of the Vatican

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"None of the explanations is satisfactory," President Chaim Herzog said yesterday about Pope John Paul II's Vatican reception for Austrian President Kurt Waldheim. The president expressed as strong a criticism as he is allowed in his non-political post.

Herzog was answering questions from students at Machon Meir and Machon Ora in Jerusalem - one of the few Zionist yeshivot for newly religious young men and women.

"Everything that the cabinet said about the matter has already been said, I have nothing to add. The fact that there are still no diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Israel says it all. We don't need [Catholics] to go to synagogues to explain it," said Herzog, who knew Waldheim well when the Austrian was UN secretary-general and Herzog was UN ambassador.

The president recalled that his father, the late chief rabbi Yitzhak Isaac Halevy Herzog, visited the Vatican several times during and after World War II to request intercession for persecuted Jews, but to no avail.

Responding to other questions from students, Herzog said that he was disappointed not only with the lack of immigration from Western countries, but also because of the relative decline in financial contributions from the West - from a major slice of Israel's GNP in the early years of the state to a relatively minor one today. "I'm particularly

interested in investments by Diaspora Jews."

He added that Israel's economic dependence on the U.S. was still too great, and that if the citizens could increase their productivity by 10 per cent, it would make a great difference in the need for outside help.

Herzog clearly felt at home in the yeshiva, whose Israeli and Diaspora pupils - men and women separately - learn about Judaism in the spirit of the first chief rabbi of Palestine, Avraham Yitzhak Hacohen Kook. "These are the ideals that I absorbed at home," the president said, wearing a black velvet kippa, unlike the knitted ones of all the males in the audience.

Machon Meir was founded by a young penitent Jew, Rabbi Dov Bigon, in memory of Meir Lifschitz, a student at the nearby Mercaz Harav Yeshiva who fell in Sinai during the Yom Kippur War. Institutions for penitent Jews were rare then, but those that existed were "black-hat" institutions that tended to pry the penitents away from their non-religious families and their Zionist ideals.

Herzog praised Machon Meir and Machon Ora for the preaching of tolerance and respect for differing opinions and for science and culture. The students were also taught respect for the rule of law and for democracy, the president added. He seemed to imply criticism of ultra-Orthodox institutions that teach separatism and non-involvement in the national destiny.

An example of this differing phi-



President Chaim Herzog at Machon Meir in Jerusalem yesterday, where some of its students, Ethiopian spiritual leaders, greeted him with song and prayer.

(Yitzhak Elhadar/Scoop 80)

losophy was an Air Force pilot with knitted kippa and full beard, who said he was "one of those penitent Jews who continued flying, despite his return to religion." This was a reference to press reports of "dozens" of air force pilots who were influenced by ultra-Orthodox, non-Zionist rabbis - stopped flying.

The pilot, who said he came from a secular family in Eilat, compared the current "confusion" in the nation with the vertigo that pilots experience when they are upside down and their instruments offer conflicting information. "The Jewish people

have provided themselves with fine instruments over the last 3,500 years to keep them going on the right path," he said. "We just have to know how to use them."

When Herzog arrived in his limousine, he was greeted by the chants of a half-dozen Ethiopian spiritual leaders who were sent by the absorption authorities to Machon Meir to receive rabbinical ordination.

Younger students who came from Ethiopia in recent years asked Herzog to "do all you can" to ensure that the remaining Jews in Ethiopia will

be able to settle here. Herzog said he could not offer details, but that "the government of Israel and their representatives are doing all that can be done."

There are over 250 students in Machon Meir, 70 of them in a special English-speaking programme, 15 of them in a French-speaking one and the rest Ethiopians or native Israelis. Of the 90 women in Machon Ora, 20 are English-speaking, 15 French-speaking and the rest are Israeli. Rabbi Bigon said proudly that some 80 per cent of all foreign students remain in Israel.

Senator Paul Simon interviewed by The Post

Presidential hopeful would move 'aggressively' on ME peace

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK - Senator Paul Simon (Democrat) is highly critical of the Reagan administration for a lack of direct involvement in the Middle East peace process, and says that if elected president next year he will "move aggressively" to bring Israel and Jordan together.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* Simon remarked: "It is essential that Israel and Jordan get together... To help achieve that, we need an American (administration) that is really willing to provide leadership. This administration hasn't done that."

Simon, a 58-year-old first-term senator who entered the democratic presidential race said the best way to get such an Israeli-Jordanian negotiating process going would be

through the kind of presidential leadership that Jimmy Carter provided at Camp David. But, he contended, President Reagan is unable to repeat Carter's achievement because, "this president has very limited knowledge of the Middle East... The only person in this administration who could provide that leadership is George Shultz."

Despite a somewhat ponderous speaking style, Simon has moved up rapidly in the polls since entering the presidential race. He now ranks third in support among declared Democratic candidates after Jesse Jackson and Michael Dukakis.

Simon said he opposes PLO participation in Israeli-Arab peace negotiations, but said there are Palestinians acceptable to Israel and Jordan who could participate in such talks. He added that Palestinian residents



Illinois Senator Paul Simon. (AFP photo)

of the territories should someday be allowed to have Palestinian passports.

A strong advocate of arms control, the Illinois senator said he opposes direct linkage between achieving an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union and alleviating the plight of Soviet Jewry, but added: "We must recognize that there is linkage to the extent that any kind of arms control agreement has to be buttressed by public opinion."

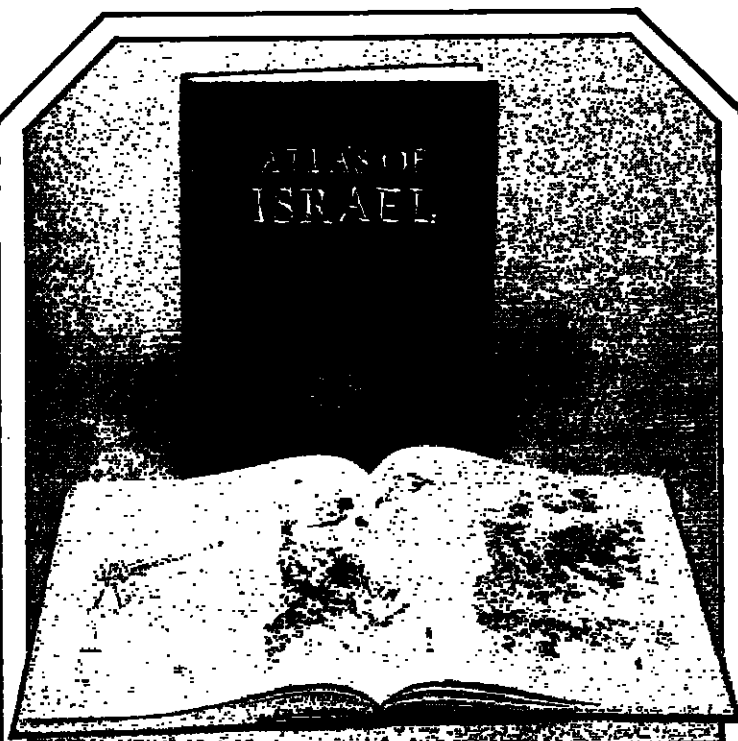
A long time supporter of Israel, Simon has a nearly perfect voting record on Israeli and Middle East-related issues over 10 years in the House of Representatives and three years in the Senate, according to pro-Israel sources in Washington. Simon received strong Jewish financial and electoral backing in his 1984 upset victory over Senator Charles

Percy.

Simon conceded that he has not decided "on the mechanism" to bring Israel and Jordan together. But he noted that, six months ago in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "I asked George Shultz to get personally involved in (Middle East) diplomacy."

According to Simon, the presence of Undersecretary of State for Middle East and South Asian Affairs, Dick Murphy, in Middle East capitals, doesn't signal to anyone that this is a high priority to the U.S.

Stressing that he would not set preconditions on peace talks, Simon said, "There is no guarantee that if you have a meeting you are therefore going to have an agreement. What there is a guarantee of is that if you don't have a meeting, you definitely won't have an agreement."



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Inspired performance

JERUSALEM SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
I.B.A. Sargis Comissios, conductor; Leon Fleisher, soloist. (Jerusalem, Henry Crown Hall, June 26.) Berlioz: *March from "Les Troyens"*; Ravel: *Concerto in D Major for the Left Hand*; Rachmaninov: *Symphony No. 2 in E Minor* op. 27.

THERE WERE several basic truths driven home by this concert, and it would have been able to bring forth from the JSO a level of performance which has about it an aura of inspiration. The orchestra usually sounds competent, often eager, sometimes excited, but inspiration remains a rare commodity. Commissions, however, knows where to find it. With a maximum of authority and a minimum of gesture he brings to his interpretation a solid approach to the blend of orchestral colour and



often displays a wizard's touch with dynamic flexibility, moving the orchestra from a rousing *forte* to an evenly balanced *piano* with ease and grace.

All of the foregoing was in full view at this concert, and it would have been enough by itself. But the conductor went overboard, making excessive points, particularly in the dynamics, when less would have been better. It is perhaps difficult to fault the march, as Berlioz frequently called for more than any human

orchestra could give, but not a few moments of the Ravel concerto went right over the top, swamping the soloist in a backwash of sound and leaving a number of concert-goers to scamper up to the balcony at the intermission to search for respite. As it turned out, that didn't help either; the Rachmaninov, a turgid and over-long opus in any event, often stunned the audience with incredible waves of sound, excessive even for the style of the work.

Leon Fleisher played magnificently. Every mood and nuance in the score found perfect expression in his superb reading of this brief but multi-faceted concerto. His encore, a left-handed work by Scriabin, had even the orchestra members sitting tall to see just how he did it. DANIEL ZIFF

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Shamir: 'The campaign must continue'

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was interviewed recently by Forum, the newsletter of the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry.

Q. How do you see the role of Israel and the Israeli government in the fight for the emigration of Soviet Jewry?

Shamir: Their role must be a central and leading one. The Israeli government must form the policy, the Israeli public must be leaders of the campaign, and the Jewish population worldwide must strengthen the awareness in the world at large of what is going on, and must provide the impetus and the strength necessary for the struggle. In order for the campaign to be convincing and influential, we must always be able to show that our efforts to absorb Soviet Jews who arrive in Israel are efficient and effective.

Q. Where does the question of Soviet Jewish aliyah (emigration to Israel) stand in talks and contacts

between the Soviet Union and Israel?

PM: Of course the Israeli government raises this question in every contact that it has with Soviet representatives, and the problem of Soviet Jewry is one of the two central problems which are raised in diplomatic contacts between us and the Soviet Union, the other one being the situation in the Middle East. In my opinion these two issues must go hand in hand; that at least is how I dealt with them in the two meetings I had with Gromyko while he was Soviet foreign minister.

Q. Do you see any improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and Israel since Gorbachev declared his policy of glasnost?

PM: Unfortunately I can see no improvement to date. I discern greater interest on the part of the Soviet government, but no real improvement, neither on the question of the situation of Soviet Jews who want to leave the Soviet Union and emigrate to Israel, nor where the question of

diplomatic ties with Israel are concerned.

Q. Do you believe that the resumption of diplomatic ties between Israel and the Soviet Union can help solve the problem of Soviet Jewry?

PM: Maybe but not necessarily. We have past experience of diplomatic relations with the USSR. There was a long period when we had diplomatic relations - from the creation of the State of Israel until 1967 - and there was no positive improvement on the question of aliyah of Soviet Jews during that period.

Q. Clause 30 of the new Soviet regulations on movement to and from the Soviet Union allows for the widening of emigration from the narrow basis of "reunification with first-degree family" if "bi-lateral agreements" are reached between the USSR and other countries. Leading refuseniks have urged you to reach such an agreement with the Soviet government. Do you see an agreement of this kind as a possible solution to the problem of Soviet

Jewish emigration?

PM: Such an agreement can offer the Soviets an opening for a solution within the framework of their new regulations, it can help them create a legitimation for the emigration of Soviet Jews in addition to the framework of family reunification. The Israeli government should work for such an agreement in all contacts with the Soviet Union.

Q. Edgar Bronfman and Morris Abram have reported Soviet assurances that all refuseniks and their families will be allowed to emigrate to Israel within a one-year period. However, these assurances pointedly exclude refuseniks whom the Soviet authorities define as "legitimate national security cases." How does your government intend to act to promote Soviet Jewish emigration in the wake of these reported promises? What does your government intend to do in the face of the Soviet authorities' obvious misuse of "security" as an excuse for detaining Soviet Jews?

PM: We will not be satisfied with an

increased emigration of Soviet Jewry which excludes those refused exit visas on the grounds of security. It seems likely that the Soviet government will honour the promises it made to Mr. Bronfman and Mr. Abram, but that it not enough for us. We have never accepted the so-called security explanation as a justification for refusing Soviet Jews exit visas. We will continue to fight against this reason for refusals, which we view as nothing more than an excuse.

Q. You have often said that all Jews who leave the Soviet Union must come to Israel. In light of today's high neshira figure - approximately 75 per cent of emigration - is it realistic to demand that all Soviet Jews come to Israel when they emigrate from the USSR?

PM: I am sure that we must carry on demanding this and creating policies which will lead to this. I am sure that neshira - and especially to such a high degree - damages the world campaign for Soviet Jewry, for the

emigration to Israel of Soviet Jewry forms the backbone of the campaign.

Q. It seems likely that a demand that all Soviet Jews emigrate to Israel will lead to conflict with American Jewry. Are you prepared for this?

PM: There is no conflict, there are differences of opinion. American Jewry understands the stance of the Israeli government, but unfortunately does not work for its realization. But this is no reason for conflict.

Q. What are your views about direct flights or flights via Romania as a solution to neshira?

PM: I am entirely in favour of direct flights for several reasons. All possible efforts are being made to ensure that such flights are initiated.

Q. Aliya activists in the Soviet Union have expressed their concern about absorption problems and fear that if it is not improved, it is likely to cause even greater neshira. What can the Israeli government and Israeli society at large do to improve the situation?

PM: I do not believe that there is any connection between problems in absorption here in Israel and neshira. The decision to drop out is made before someone leaves the Soviet Union. But there is no doubt that we must be continuously improving the absorption of immigrants here in Israel. I am sure that the Israeli public will help in every way it can, but the initiative must come from government offices and from the Jewish Agency.

We must tell world Jewry and "ill men of goodwill in the democratic world that the right of Soviet Jews to leave the USSR and emigrate to Israel is one of the most important and urgent problems on the world Jewish agenda and the international agenda in general. We must not rest from our struggle even for a single day and we cannot cease in our fight even when signs appear of any slight improvement in the situation. The campaign must continue unfatigably until there really is a total change in the situation and that change is clearly visible.

News calendar

Compiled by Enid Wurman from reports received by the Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry, the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre, the London newsletter "Jews in the USSR," The Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Israel Action, the "35's" group and other sources in the Soviet Union, Israel, England and the U.S. The dates indicate when the reports were received.

JUNE 15

Permission to emigrate has been granted to Alexander Fiskin, but his brother, Yuri Fiskin, has once again been denied an exit visa to Israel due to "regime considerations." Despite the fact that he left his professional position and security clearance more than 15 years ago, and since that time he has never engaged in classified work, Yuri, 59, an electronics engineer and his wife, Silvia, 58, a physician, first applied to repatriate to Israel in 1978, soon after their daughter, Galina Kalner, left for Israel. Yuri's mother, Dvora Fiskin, 85, is one of the oldest campaigners in the "Mothers for Freedom" group in Israel. The Fiskins also wish to reunite with Silvia's Mother, Sonia Kropotkin, their grandsons whom they have never seen, and a host of other close relatives in Israel.

Write to the Fiskins at: USSR; Moscow 105077; 13 Parkovaya 16/5, apt. 22. Fiskin, Silvia and Yuri.

Ovir, the Immigration Visa Office, has once again rejected the requests for exit visas of the following long term refuseniks: Lev Furman (waiting 13 years), Alexander Yampolsky (13 years), Abram Kagan (10 years), Ilya Shestakovskiy (13 years), all of Leningrad.

Former Prisoner of Zion Yuli Edelstein and his family have been granted exit visas to Israel. Yuli, a Hebrew teacher, served a 2 year, 8 months sentence reduced from his original 3 year sentence, on spurious drug charges. His wife, Tatiana, campaigned vigorously for his release, and for the right of their family to repatriate to Israel. She has a 12 year old daughter, Yulia, Yuli, 28 was released from labour camp on May 4th.

JUNE 18

Tatiana and Grigory Danovich - physicians, religious activists, and Israeli citizens - held daily half-hour demonstrations for five days from June 14th through the day on the steps of the Lenin Library in Moscow, opposite the Supreme Soviet. The Danovichs, placards said, "Let Our Family go to Israel." They first applied for exit visas in 1983, but their applications were not accepted since both Tatiana's and Grigory's parents refused to sign statements that they had no financial claims against them (a pre-requisite before applying for an exit visa).

Grigory's father finally relented, but his divorced mother, Leah Danovich, adamantly refused to comply with her son's requests, unwilling to jeopardize her own position. She has even sought the advice of the anti-Zionist committee.

Despite warnings by the militia that they could not guarantee the safety of the Danovichs against hooligans, the Danovichs, with their two small children, held their ground. Though surrounded by

KGB and militiamen and some local citizens who denounced them as traitors, the Danovichs essentially remained unmolested. On the second day of the demonstration the militia tried to persuade the family to move inside the Supreme Soviet building, but were not coercive. On the last day of their demonstration, Professor Erlena Matlisa, 57, a refusenik for 8 years, an eminent bio-chemist who was deprived of the right to deliver a lecture at the Sixth International Catecholamine Symposium in Jerusalem last week, also voiced her protest against being denied the right to repatriate to Israel, joining the Danovichs on the steps of the Lenin Library.

Write to the Danovichs: USSR; Moscow Oblast 140002; Lubertsky N/0-2; ulitsa Kirova, kvartal 116, korp. 24, kv. 38, Danovich, Tatiana and Grigory.

JUNE 21

Professor Alexander Ioffe, whose refusal recently was confirmed until 1993, began a 10-day hunger strike in Moscow today. He seeks to repatriate to Israel and reunite with his son, Dmitri; he was also protesting against the denial of his application to deliver a lecture in France at an international conference of mathematicians to which he had been invited.

JUNE 24

Two unofficial refusenik women's seminars were conducted in Moscow on June 23 and June 24, running parallel to the official congress of the Soviet sponsored International Democratic Women's Federation, which was attended by three members of Knesset, Nava Arad, Ora Namir, and Chalka Grossman. The refuseniks had requested that their group be allowed to participate in the official congress, but were turned down.

The first unofficial refusenik women's seminar was held in the home of Vera Katz, and addressed by Alla Ruzie, Yulia Ratner Biely, Prof. Erlena Matlisa, and Bella Gukko. The second seminar was held at the home of Leah Prestina Akkerman today.

A special commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet was set up recently to review cases of refuseniks and former Prisoners of Zion denied exit visas on the pretext of regime considerations due to secrecy restrictions. Now, it has reviewed its first 12 cases this month, and confirmed 11 refusals.

Evgenia Palanker, a long-term refusenik from Erevan, went to the Foreign Ministry today to determine the status of her family's case. She was told to seek the answer at her local Ovir office, and instead went to the All-Union Ovir in Moscow, where she was informed of the first decision made by the new commission, and that her family and the Yusefovich family were among the 11 refusals.

JUNE 25

Misha Tarantula, a second generation refusenik, has been granted an exit visa to Israel today. His parents Ida and Aba Tarantula have been leading activists in Leningrad for 14 years, and their refusal status remains unchanged.

Ida Nudel's clarion call

Martin Gilbert



Ida Nudel (Louis Rapoport)

The Soviet Republic of Moldavia lies far to the south of Moscow. It is only an hour's flying time away, at one point, from the regular Israeli airline flight-path from London to Tel Aviv. Many thousands of Jews live there. Its capital, Kishinev, was once (before the Tsarist pogrom of 1903 and the Nazi murder squads of 1941) the centre of a vibrant Jewish life.

Today, the Jews of Moldavia cannot hope to leave, as once they left in their tens of thousands, for America or for Israel. Indeed, many of them - the refuseniks - have specifically been refused permission to go. One of those refuseniks is Ida Nudel. It is 16 years now since she was first told that she could not live in Israel.

This April, the principal Moldavian newspaper, *Sovetskaya Moldavia* (Soviet Moldavia), ran a series of articles denouncing those Jews who wished to leave, and abusing those who were trying to learn the Hebrew language. After the third such article, Ida Nudel (who has already served four years in Siberian exile for her struggle to leave Russia), decided to respond.

How should she respond, however? "There is no point in arguing, refuting, exposing or denouncing the lies, the inventions, the distortions," she pointed out in a letter to a friend in London. "It is only too well known that the denunciations will not be printed. The conditions are not equal. The Jews can have any dirt thrown at them, any absurd lie told about them, but the courts will not prosecute anyone, the papers will not print any denunciation. Your blood can boil. All you can do is to pour out your bitterness and your anger to your relatives and friends."

Ida Nudel's letter is a courageous clarion call against injustice, a brave assertion of the natural rights of the Jews of Russia. She is concerned, she writes, not only for the hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews "who have submitted documents for emigration and have become 'non-persons,' are ostracized, and slandered, labelled, harassed and persecuted, and have their dirty linen shaken in public, but also for the 'hundreds of thousands of Jews who are waiting for a better state of affairs, when it will be possible without fear for their own welfare or for the welfare of their children, without the fear of falling into the trap of refusal' - that dreadful invention of the KGB - to hand in their documents and leave."

The reason why Jews wish to leave Russia, Ida writes, is "so as not to have to see and hear the openly public mockery of the Jews and Judaism, the lies about Israel and about Jews in general." She adds: "Yes, Israel is the homeland of the Jews, whether it is to the liking or not of those who ordered the publication of the above-mentioned articles, and those who actually composed them, as well as those who will read them and will take pleasure in seeing the dirty linen of the Jews washed in public."

Ida Nudel's letter continues: "The Homeland of the Jews is Israel. From Israel we came when there was not even so much as a mention of many nations that exist today, and to Israel we shall return, in spite of the

passionate desire of some peoples to destroy or liquidate us. And it is in Israel and nowhere else that we Jews of the entire world find our wholeness, our integrity, both as individuals and as a people."

Why is it necessary, Ida Nudel asks, for the author of these articles to publish a list of the names of Jews who are studying Hebrew? Why does he have to give details of their first names, surnames, addresses and places of work? The answer, she writes, "is very simple - he is giving a signal: Tally Ho! Let's hunt down those who dare to study the language of the Jews, to take an interest in the culture and traditions of their own people and, most dreadful of all, dare to teach these things to their children born in the Soviet Union."

Like many other refuseniks, Ida Nudel has been refused her exit visa on the grounds that she was once allegedly in contact with "state secrets." In her case, as in almost all others, this is a mere pretext. "When a person has had the veil of so-called 'secrecy' thrown over him," she writes, "then, even if he is quite a simple person, he acquires a shade of importance, of significance." In this way, thousands of Jewish refuseniks have become "significant personalities" as a result of the tactic employed by the Soviet authorities "to smother the national feelings among Soviet Jews - feelings that have flared up with renewed intensity."

Ida Nudel ends her letter with a confident assertion of the survival of the Jewish people. "Of course," she writes, "some will fall by the wayside as victims of these tactics of intimidation, some have already perished. But in the main the nation will stand firm as has already happened many times in the history of a people who have suffered - a wandering people, a people who gave to the world the laws of mankind's social conduct, morals and ethics - a people who gave, to a world that hated it, the resources of the genius of its children."

Jews and non-Jews throughout the Western world will want to help Ida Nudel, and all those who share her desire to leave Russia. Her plea is a powerful one. Dare we ignore it?

Ordeal ward

By LOUIS RAPOPORT

Some people believe that the system the Soviets created became, early on, a fabric of human destiny in which it was essential and inevitable to torture little creatures. It was not an aberration, or something that only occurred during the Stalinist era - though that was obviously the zenith. It apparently is still happening, as Nadezhda Fradkova attests.

Fradkova, one of the two women who were prisoners of Zion in the 1980s, arrived in Israel last week without any fanfare. She told a reporter the story of how she was tortured with drugs in hospital wards, for weeks at a time. "It was hell," the 40-year-old computer scientist said. "In comparison, the two years I spent in a labour camp - including a year in a punishment cell in the inner prison - was easy, though it broke my health."

Fradkova, a graduate of Leningrad State University, began the emigration process in 1977, asking for an invitation from Israel. But her efforts were blocked by her father, a man she had only seen five times in her life. He would not sign the documents all potential emigrants, of whatever age, must acquire from parents. His reason: "He was a specialist in intercontinental missiles... He was my father only biologically. My parents were divorced when I was a baby, and lived in different towns. I suppose he objected because he thought his own position might be jeopardized."

For six years after her first application, Fradkova conducted a struggle against the authorities, and led the usual refusenik life: she was not allowed to work in her field, and was turned down as a cleaning woman because she was "overqualified." She tutored pupils for a living, but this work was not sanctioned by the authorities, and she became vulnerable to the frequently used charge of "parasitism."

In 1983, she notified Western reporters that she was going on a hunger strike to protest against continual refusals for an exit visa. On the 44th day of her fast, KGB men and police barged into her communal flat. "My neighbours - simple Russian workers - refused to let them in my room, despite being threatened. They were good human beings, very moral, and they wouldn't help the KGB."

She was taken to a hospital and placed in an intensive-care ward. "I was under round-the-clock guard. They tied me to the bed, and constantly injected me with narcotics, including Haldol. They tried to force-feed me, then tried intravenous feeding - but my veins wouldn't hold the liquid because of my prolonged hunger strike. My arms became inflamed."

"Some of the doctors, the KGB men and militiamen humiliated and insulted me, threatening me constantly with prison or incarceration in a mental hospital. But a few of the doctors felt very bad about what they were doing to me and were quite sympathetic. It lasted for 21 days. But it would be much worse the next time."

The next time occurred several months later, after another prolonged hunger strike. "The treatment was worse. They used a narcotic that is used in zoos to put elephants to sleep," she said, crying. "It was at the Ninth City Hospital in Leningrad. A professor of medicine, Zvjostoslav Udolov, tortured me with narcotics, pressed me every morning, mocked and threatened me, force-fed me and called me 'kike.' Once I was stripped naked and injected with drugs. There was food all over me and I was wet. I hit a KGB man, and he hit me back..."

"I didn't know what to do. I sang 'Am Yisrael Hai.' I don't know why. It helped me. Even though I was only



Fradkova in Jerusalem. (Louis Rapoport)

half-conscious, I tried to explain to a sympathetic nurse what the song signified, that it meant the unity of God, people and country."

One nurse, Fradkova said, was a religious Christian who was very good to her. "This nurse refused to do what Udolov ordered and told him, 'I won't help you eliminate Jewish people, because they are chosen.' He threatened to fire the nurse."

Fradkova says she became aggressive whenever Udolov and his staff tried to force-feed her. "The drugs they gave me sent me into convulsions. They told me that I was crazy and would be put in a mental hospital."

Then her father appeared and offered a deal. He told her if she would end her hunger strike, he would sign the necessary emigration papers, which state that the child does not owe the parent any money. She grabbed the chance.

In 1984, she was arrested and roughed up by the KGB and twice taken to mental hospitals. Her friends were called and told that she was a madwoman. "In July, they took me again to a mental hospital. A doctor there told me that if I kept trying to emigrate, I'll be kept in the mental hospital."

Fradkova was kept in the mental hospital for five months. "The drugs they used were pure torture - painful sulfa narcotics. I would run high temperatures, and become delirious. It was simply hell on earth."

Shortly after she was released, two California psychiatrists who visited Leningrad examined her. "They wrote that I was quite sane, and noted the reasons why Soviet psychiatrists are excluded from world organizations - because they are instruments of oppression, not physicians."

In December 1984, "after spending five months in a ward for the most severe mental cases, I was suddenly deemed healthy, and immediately put on trial for parasitism." No defence witnesses were permitted to appear. Fradkova was sentenced to two years, and sent to Camp UG42/15 in the frigid Archangel region. "The year that I spent in a punishment cell destroyed my health. After my release, it all began again when I resumed hunger strikes and protest actions."

"I was in a terrible state, mentally and physically. But my friends, Jewish activists like Boris Lokshin and Edward Liebman, helped me. The police were still on my back, but then, suddenly, something happened - I was summoned to Ovir (the emigration office) and told to repatriate even though I had not been granted a requisite residence permit. That's probably the first time they ever allowed this. In the end, last month, they gave me permission."

Now, Fradkova wants a space of time to recover from her ordeal. Then she will study Hebrew, staying at Beit Borodetsky, a Tel Aviv absorption centre where several other ex-prisoners of Zion are currently living.

OPINION

Against direct flights

sometimes, for years, the reunion of many emigrants with family members who live in the United States. The emphasis should be on freedom of choice.

To be sure, Israel needs and wants to attract Soviet Jews. But the right of people to emigrate freely to any country willing to accept them is guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Final Act of the Helsinki Accords. Emigrants hardly deserve further governmental coercion as they step across the border to freedom. This scarily painful conflict requires full public discussion.

Besides limiting emigrants freedom of choice, the Israeli plan has caused disputes that are distracting world attention from the chief issue facing Soviet Jews, which is to pressure the Soviet Union to allow more Jews to emigrate.

Why give the Russians more

ammunition for the propaganda war? Surely, Soviet officials will recognize the irony of the Israeli proposal and use it to embarrass the Israeli Government by releasing émigrés so committed to going to the West that they will stage demonstrations at Ben-Gurion Airport.

Changing the transit station from Austria to Romania would push the entire Jewish emigration program out of the international spotlight and far from American influence. It would also make the program susceptible to pressures from Arab countries that might want to urge Moscow to cut off the flow of Jews to Israel.

The Russians anticipate that by accepting direct flights and a limited escalation of emigration to 1,000 Jews - only one fifth of the 1979 emigration level - they will receive in exchange trade and arms agreements and, perhaps, a role in a Middle East peace conference.

It would be a grave miscalculation for Jewish leaders to offer rewards in exchange for such a low emigration level when the Russians have never before had stronger motivations to improve their record of allowing Jews to emigrate.

To warrant American support for direct flights, further diplomatic initiatives by Israel and the United States are necessary. We strongly urge both nations to consider the following points:

First, Israel should conclude an agreement with the Soviet Union for the voluntary repatriation to Israel of all Soviet Jews without regard to family ties.

Second, the United States should initiate negotiations with Moscow to confirm the principle of free emigration based on invitations from the United States as well as Israel.

Third, it must be made clear that the direct flight issue plays no part in American insistence on high levels of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union and on human rights improvements by the Russians.

Pamela Cohen is president, and Michal Naftalin is Washington representative, of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, an American advocacy organization.

UPPER GALILEE CHAMBER MUSIC DAYS 1987

Kfar Blum — July 26 — August 1

VIOLIN: Ilan Gronich (Kreuzberger Quartet, Berlin), Avraham Melamed (IPO), Yigal Tunish (Israel String Quartet), Gil Sharon Quartet, Holland, Nital Ziv.

VIOLA: Miriam Hartman (IPO), Philip Levy (Britain), Uri Mayer (Canada), Yael Shahar.

CELLO: Michael Haran (IPO), Doron Tolster (Israel Sinfonietta, Beerseba), Alla Vampolsky (IPO), Yitai Weikman.

DOUBLEBASS: Gabriel Volé (IPO) **PIANO:** David Levine (Germany), Prina Salzman, Judith Lynn Stillman-Hefetz (USA), Idith Zvi.

PIANO AND HARPSICORD: Eided Neumark **FLUTE AND RECORDER:** Michael Meizer.

OBOE: Oded Pritus (ICO) **CLARINET:** Desmond Beazley (Jerusalem Woodwind Quintet), Eli Hefetz (ICO).

HORN: Meir Timon (IPO) **BASSOON:** Ziv Ben (ICO) **TRUMPET:** Ilan Eshed (IPO).

PERCUSSION: Gene Cipriani (ICO) **SINGERS:** Robin Weiss-Caputo (soprano), Mira Zakal (alto), Christoph Homberger (tenor - Switzerland), Michael Rippon (baritone - Britain).

Musical Director: Idith Zvi **Producers:** Idith Zvi and Liora Shuvai (IBA), Danny Felder, Tibi Porath and Gad Ya'acov (UGRC).

Israel Broadcasting Authority

Upper Galilee Regional Council

Ministry of Education, Department for Culture and Art, The Public Council for Culture and Art.

LIST OF CONCERTS

Sunday, July 26, 9 p.m. Bach - Brandenburg Concerto No. 6

Beethoven - Quintet in E flat for piano and woodwinds, Op. 16

Yoram Leaf - "Flowers, insects and a very thin line" for piano, violin, cello, oboe and flute.

Schubert - String Quartet in A minor, D.804

Monday, July 27, 9 p.m. Mozart - Flute Quartet in D, K.285

Ned Rorem - "Lovers" - a narrative in ten scenes for harpsichord, oboe, cello and percussion.

Shostakovich - 3 Duets for two violins and piano

Beethoven - Piano Trio No. 6 in B flat, op. 97, "Archduke"

Tuesday, July 28, 9 p.m. Fauré - "La Bonne Chanson" for voice, string quartet, doublebass & piano, op. 81.

Debussy - Sonata for violin & piano in G

Poulenc - Trio for oboe, bassoon & piano

Ravel - "Chansons madécasses" for voice, flute, cello & piano

Ravel - String Quartet in F

Wednesday, July 29, 9 p.m. Schumann - Lieder for voice and piano

- Spanish Love Songs for 1-4 voices and piano 4 hands, op. 138

- Piano Quartet in E flat, op. 47

- Brahms - 2 songs for alto, viola and piano, op. 91

- Piano Quintet in F minor, op. 34

Thursday, July 30, 9 p.m. Morley - Fantasia for 2 recorders and Canonettes for 2 voices

Mozart - Horn Quintet in E flat, K. 407

Bartok - "Contrasts" for violin, clarinet and piano

Walton - "Facade", an entertainment with poems by Edith Sitwell, for 2 narrators and 7 instruments

Friday, July 31, 5 p.m. Mozart - Divertimento in E flat for string trio, K.563

Mendelssohn - Piano Sextet in D, op. 110

Friday, July 31, Midnight Bernstein - "La Bonne Cuisine", 4 scenes for voice & piano

Britten - Cabaret Songs for voice & piano

Joplin - Ragtime Music for woodwind quintet

New Israel Fund prizes

THE NEW Israel Fund, a partnership of American and Israeli Jews, established in 1979 to foster democratic values, is awarding the first of its new annual set of prizes fostering "language as the bridge in inter-group understanding."

The \$5,000 prize, from a fund donated by a family which prefers to remain anonymous, will be presented today by Speaker of the Knesset Shlomo Hillel to two winners, Corinna (as she prefers to be known) and Dr. Yehudit Rosenhaus.

Corinna runs the Israel Creative Arts Centre in Ma'alot, a residential centre for artists, whose only obligation while staying there is to work with the residents of Jewish Ma'alot

and Arab Tarshiha. Corinna is being awarded the prize for the year-long creative writing workshop she ran for the children of the two towns.

Rosenhaus, a member of the Technion's general studies department, is being awarded the prize for her work towards eliminating the mistrust between Jewish doctors and Arab patients deriving from lack of communication.

In her research Rosenhaus found that improper medical treatment is sometimes prescribed because of misunderstandings due to language. To help eliminate them, the lecturer compiled a Hebrew-Arabic lexicon of medical terms.

Honourable mention is Zvi Atkin, for his life's work teaching Hebrew at Givat Haviva.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

GIRLS IN first to fourth grade do at least as well - and, in some cases better - than do boys in learning science and technology-related subjects, according to research findings recently published by the Institute for Teaching of Science and Technology.

Levana Zamir, chairman of the Israel Association of Women Executives, quoted this finding in opening the association's recent annual meeting, held in Tel Aviv and devoted to the subject of women executives (or rather the lack of them) in industry.

"This finding was incidental to the institute's research and they probably won't do anything with it," she said, "but this is our opportunity to urge that technology come into the schools early so that girls' potential will be maximally used."

Yvette Sa'adeen, vice-chairman of the executives association and head of the division of Women's Employment and Status at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, quoted statistics from the

government service showing that even there, women are not getting up into the highest ranks. In the lower grades, women comprise 65 per cent of the work force, in the middle grades, about half and the figure drops as one moves up the grade ladder until, in the top grade, there are no women at all.

A panel of four speakers representing industry then addressed the question of why there are not more women in upper management positions in industry.

The basic message expressed by the speakers, in different ways, was that women who study the humanities and become "clock-watching secretaries" because they consider their home life more important than work, should not expect career advancement opportunities. One speaker, Rivka Heller, who started out as an unskilled labourer and is now a personnel director, said she moved up because she wasn't aware of union regulations which could have entitled her to shorter working hours and other benefits. She said that recently, when visiting another firm, she heard from the general manager that he wanted to promote his senior secretary but cannot because she runs home at 4 p.m.

Executively underprivileged

Clock-watching secretaries who rush home to their families cannot expect to advance in their careers - this was the report of speakers at a recent meeting of the Israel Association of Women Executives. Lea Levavi reports.

"When I asked her why, she explained that her children need her. I asked her why her husband couldn't care for the children and she answered: 'He's an engineer.'"

The audience laughed, but another panelist - Dr. Linda Efroni - did not.

"That secretary was being perfectly rational: Her husband probably brings home more money if he works overtime than she would bring home for her overtime work."

Efroni, who is a consultant on

vocational training, said women need well-defined occupational skills so that they will have something to offer.

"It's interesting that in the ministries of justice and health, where there are many women in top positions, no one complains when they rush home. The truth is that in those fields men have other options - such as private practice - and leave women to shift for themselves."

YIGAL KLEIN, personnel direc-

tor of El-Op high tech firm in Netanya, said there are limited general-management jobs for women in areas such as manpower. In most cases, he noted a woman who wants to move up into management will have to have a specialized technological background.

"If she wants equal opportunity, she also has to be willing to work as long and as hard as a man," he said.

Yossi Getinyou of the Israel Manufacturers Association warned against too much legislation favouring women because it could "protect them out of the job market." He also said firms in a particular geographic area - which cooperate when fighting against rising city rates, for example - should be similarly cooperative in developing day-care centres for the joint use of their employees.

Rivka Nardi, director of The Nora Women's Study Centre and moderator of the panel discussion, summed up by saying that four different strategies - passage of legislation, lobbying and affecting changes in education and other organizational areas (such as day care) - should all be used to improve the chances of women wanting to reach executive positions in industry and other sectors of the economy.

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Ask for Susan Berman

Encouraging the grass to grow

Greer Fay Cashman hears about the American connection to the Council for a Beautiful Israel.

AT A recent Beit Hanassi ceremony honouring individuals and institutions for helping to beautify Israel, President Chaim Herzog recalled the early days of the state when flowers were rare and there was hardly any greenery bordering the highways.

For the official state visit of Burmese Premier U Nu in the 1950s, he remembered, there weren't enough flowers to decorate the banquet tables, and a special plane had to be despatched to Cyprus to pick them up.

Today, there are colourful window boxes in every apartment block, and public and private gardens abound with every specimen of locally-suited flora. Yet while lauding the achievements of the Council for a Beautiful Israel (CBI), President Herzog noted that its work is far from complete. There are too many places throughout the country, he said, which are characterized by filth and neglect. Constant care must be taken, he emphasized, to keep the country beautiful.

First Lady Aura Herzog, the moving force behind the CBI's work, has infected even non-Israelis with her



Public gardens and parks abound today, thanks in part to the CBI.

(Photo Enka)

enthusiasm. In fact, there were two Americans among the recipients of the awards.

Among those present at the ceremony was Ruth Baum, president of the New York branch of CBI, who came with six members of her board. They were in Israel to look into CBI projects in and around Jerusalem and Tel Aviv, and to see how the funds raised in New York have been utilized.

Over the past three years, CBI New York has sent over \$700,000 for educational and environmental projects in Israel. Baum, who has been president only since last April, was also window-shopping for ideas. CBI New York this year is beginning a major expansion programme, which in the initial stages will reach out to the Jewish communities of Miami and Cleveland, then to the rest of the U.S.

CBI New York has no membership beyond its 15-member board, but it has a mailing list of

3,000 names and its fund-raising functions are well attended.

An interior designer by profession, Baum became involved in CBI five years ago. She soon became its secretary and then vice president. Other organizations to which she belongs are ORT and the National Council of Jewish Women, but she has never held office in either.

Because of her professional training, it was natural for Baum to immerse herself wholeheartedly in the goals of the CBI. Aware of the importance of the environment in the enrichment of the quality of life, she was more than willing to take an active rather than a passive role.

Two years ago, Baum gave up working in her profession, "because I consider that CBI is almost a full-time job." Her immediate aim is to infuse the organization with more professionalism. She wants to hire an executive director, a public relations expert and an effective fund-raiser. She also plans to bring in

architects, designers, landscapers and city planners who, she believes, can be constructive in helping the organization to evaluate projects and develop new programmes.

One of the essential challenges is to determine exactly what kind of projects have the greatest appeal for Americans, and their response to certain projects has already been a good indicator.

An American's imagination is fired by the idea of rehabilitating bomb shelters and turning them into children's playrooms. Without in any way diminishing their security purpose, the shelters are becoming an attractive part of the environment.

The ten-day tour of Israel was a first for the New York group. Baum would like it to become a regular feature of American CBI activities and is looking forward to the day when there will be a CBI convention in Israel of truly international proportions.

Baby talk



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

want babies, has been considering a fund-raising campaign directed at Diaspora Jewry: Finance a baby for an infertile Israeli couple.

WANT TO FIND out your chances of getting a heart attack? Lev Hakikar, the profit-making health-checkup company in (where else?) Kikar Hamedina in Tel Aviv, claims that it can tell you, with a simple blood test.

Dr. Yosef Brenner, an oncologist who is director of Lev Hakikar, says that a certain kind of protein in the blood, APO A1, is found to be plentiful among people who are well-protected against heart disease. Testing for it gives a 75 per cent accurate prediction of future heart trouble, he says, compared to a 25 per cent accuracy level of tests for blood cholesterol and triglycerides. People with a high level of another protein are likely to have heart trouble in the future, he maintains. An answer is available 24 hours after the test is taken.

A CHAIN SMOKER for decades, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres really has stopped smoking, after being "touched" by an Italian spellbinder. But not everyone seems to realize it yet. When he was in England recently, he received a gift from the Jewish Commonwealth Association and its president, MP Greville Janener. "Don't you know that I stopped smoking?" Peres said, when presented with a cigarette case inscribed with the emblem of parliament.

A PLASTIC "cigarette" that emits nicotine but can't be smoked is the latest gadget to be made to help the smoker kick the habit. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration views the device as a drug and has

not yet allowed its sale until the completion of tests that it is harmless. But a study by the London Psychiatric Hospital showed that the plastic cigarette helped some cigarette addicts to give them up.

IF WE MENTIONED Peres, we have to mention Shamir. When the prime minister went to Africa recently, his accompanying doctor brought along units of blood of Shamir's type that were untainted with AIDS. Israelis who go to Africa as envoys are being told to be careful about having sex with Africans and to have operations either in South Africa, where blood is checked for the virus, or in Israel.

This advice comes from Prof. Avraham Morag, chairman of the AIDS Information committee, who spoke at a recent Tel Aviv seminar. Doctors at Hadassah-University Hospital, who fly regularly to black African states for medical relief work, also take blood units with them.

SUMMER MEANS stomach upsets from poorly refrigerated foods and unhygienic conditions. Two companies are marketing products aimed at reducing infections spread by toilet seats (Aids is not one of them). *Aston* is the name of a locally made, biodegradable paper cover than can be carried in the pocket or purse, 10 to a NIS2.5 box.

The other product, an import, is called W-Safe and is an anti-bacterial spray the size of a pocket lighter. It costs NIS 17, and has enough sprayable material to kill salmonella, streptococcus and other germs on 120 toilet seats. You just spray and wipe with toilet paper, says the importer, Briant, in Tel Aviv. Both products are available in most pharmacies.

A SOPHISTICATED, non-invasive method of examining the retina of the eye for early detection of diabetes, is being developed by researchers at the Haifa Technion and Sheba hospital in Tel Hashomer. Dr. Yeshayahu Ley and Dr. Amalia Romano believe the method can detect diabetes, blockage of the arteries and other cardiovascular-related diseases.

The June issue of *The Israel Economist* reports that the technique,

called Laser Doppler Anemometry, gauges the speed of blood moving through the blood vessels of the retina. Irregular blood flow could indicate serious diseases. The researchers say lasers measure this more accurately than existing tests used by ophthalmologists. Two low-intensity laser beams intersect on a retinal blood vessel. A computer registers signals from the blood cells passing through this intersection, and computes how fast they are travelling. The test is repeated to find out if the blood rate is normal or abnormal.

A MAJOR U.S. study has shown that drastically reducing cholesterol levels may open some fat-narrowed blood vessels, providing added proof that avoiding fatty diets is a key to reducing heart disease.

The study, released by the National Institutes of Health and conducted by scientists at the University of Southern California Medical School, showed the benefits of severe dietary cholesterol reduction combined with drugs.

The results are more directly applicable to those with diagnosed heart and vascular disease than the healthy general population. But the study removes any doubts that cholesterol plays a big role in arteriosclerosis (the narrowing of blood vessels by fatty deposits) and even the modest reduction of dietary fat can help reduce the disease.

IT MIGHT be another instance of Soviet disinformation, but *Izvestia* recently reported the strange case of a woman who was electrocuted to death, came back to life and now sees everything "as if it were an x-ray."

Yulia Voroviev, 37, was in an accident in a Ukrainian mine and was declared dead, according to the Russian paper. Her body lay in the hospital morgue for two days. But when the pathologist began the autopsy, Voroviev's body started to bleed and move. She regained her consciousness, but couldn't sleep for six months afterward.

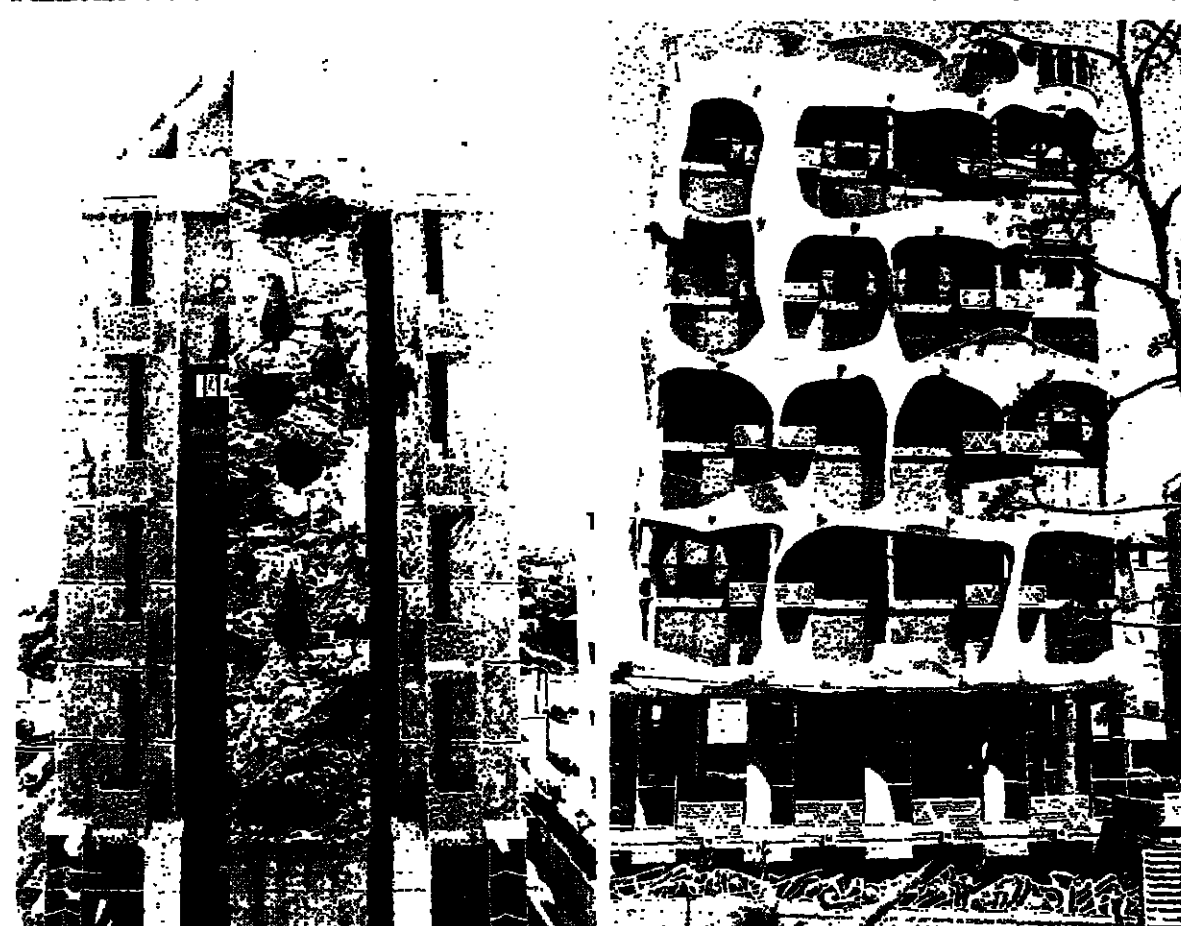
Finally, after solving her sleep problem, Voroviev eventually realized that she could see everything in x-rays. She saw the skeletons of people waiting with her for the bus as well as holes under the asphalt. Doctors who tested her found that she could diagnose hidden diseases. When an *Izvestia* reporter visited her, recently, she said he had a red liquid in his stomach. Amazed, he confirmed that he had just eaten a red pudding.

A seaside fantasy



Penthouse view of Gan Ha'atzma'ut.

(Photos by Andre Brutman)



The mural facing Rehov Hayarkon.

View from the sea.

By LISA PERLMAN
For The Jerusalem Post

It may not fulfill your fantasies of a dream home, but one thing is for sure, 181 Rehov Hayarkon cannot be ignored — neither visually, nor for the shock it has administered to the Tel Aviv architectural establishment.

The man behind the facade, French architect Leon Gaignebet, says he designed No.181 as an expression of what he called the surrounding geographical and urban "contradictions."

"I took local models, particularly Jaffa and the coast line and twisted them," he explained last week as he sat next to the building's penthouse pool. "The east-west contradictions, and the relative neutrality of north and south in this part of the world, pass through this building."

To the west, for example, lies the Mediterranean, a vast and empty view, which he says is reflected in the lifeless western facade of reinforced concrete and glass fibre-reinforced concrete, or GRC. By contrast the eastern facade, overlooking Rehov Hayarkon and the city, is split into three — two stone sections on either side of a fresco that runs up and down the building.

The fresco, a landscape complete with an assemblage of painted-on fauna and live flora peeking out from the confines of the apartment balconies, provides colour to the side of the building representing life and habitation. The potted trees and plants are interwoven with the painting.

Taken in its entirety, the eastern facade symbolizes the cliffs and wadi that once dominated the area by the Hilton Hotel.

Gaignebet says: "Instead of trying to hide the contradictions you have to pattern them, to see the problems." In the photograph above, Gan Ha'atzma'ut is "patterned" by a section of the sculpted rooftop garden belonging to the building's three-storey penthouse. The stone Gaignebet used is exactly the same as that of the breakers that can be seen from the apartments along this street.

The building, which has been under construction for almost five years, is expected to be completed later this year. Its Swiss owner, Israel Bollig, has not yet begun selling the 10 luxury apartments and says he has not even set their prices. For a man who built a building designed to win attention, however, he is surprisingly uninterested in answering questions about it. Asked what the property is worth he shrugs, "I don't know — \$20 million...\$500 million..." Is he satisfied with his project? "More or less," he responds.

The apartments differ in size: there are four on the first floor, three on the second, two on the third, and then the labyrinthine penthouse. All 10 are split-level, resulting in generous asymmetrical spaces. The lower living areas and the galleries all have a vista to the sea.

Building poised for upturn

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — The long-depressed building industry, buffeted by slack demand on the housing market and excess mortgage in the industrial sector, is showing signs of a revival.

The upsurge in construction is reflected in the comments of industry observers, and, equally important, in hard statistics. Figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics show housing starts increasing 12.2 per cent during the first quarter of 1987 to 5,500 compared with the first quarter of 1986. Even more impressive is a whopping 43.8 per cent increase in commercial building, including hotels and offices, from 16,000 square metres in the first quarter of 1986 to 3,000 square metres in January-March 1987.

Ari Kamin, of Mercat Hakablanim, attributed the housing surge to strong demand in the major cities, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Ramat Gan and Givatayim. Particularly stiff price increases however, have accompanied the climb in housing starts in those areas.

"Prices went completely crazy," said Ya'acov Mor, financial, administrative and engineering manager of the Garrun Group. In North Tel Aviv, for example, prices have gone from \$1,100 per square metre to \$1,300 per square metre in the past 12 months.

Still, Kamin said, any housing recovery hasn't yet been felt outside the major metropolitan areas.

"For the development areas, I don't see any change," he said, citing the lack of government financing for young couples who might be attracted to the outlying regions.

The commercial building recovery appears to be forging ahead despite efforts by high technology companies to sell under-utilised buildings, particularly in the north. In Rishon LeZion, meanwhile, the Garrun Group is building a 100-dunam high tech and business park that is scheduled to open the first of three buildings next spring.

One driving force behind the building binge has been Israel's new-found love affair with the shopping mall. Aside from the Garrun Group's Mercat Giron due to open in Raanana in September, Mor cited major projects in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Beersheba.

Africa Israel Investments Ltd., a Bank Leumi subsidiary, is hoping to ride the crest of the building revival through projects in high-demand areas such as the Ramat Aviv area of Tel Aviv and choice sections of Haifa and Ashdod.

Ronny Golding, Africa Israel's marketing director, said these areas were outstripping the 12 per cent increase in housing starts shown by the Central Bureau of Statistics. In particular demand are luxury apartments, penthouses and cottages, he said.

Although he declined to predict the length and strength of the building recovery, Golding said there were some signs that less affluent areas would be touched by the building upsurge.

"It's already spreading," he said, "as money filters down to the less expensive areas."

Adrian Blumenthal, managing director of Inter Israel Real Estate Agency, said the slack period from which the building industry is emerging can be traced to an "overboom" that lasted into 1984.

"You had too many builders," he said, "and then you had builders leaving the industry and less and less building going on."

The industry won't necessarily have a repeat of the boom-bust cycle, however, since the economy is more stable now, he said.

Builders have quickly reacted to the new realities of the marketplace. Mor said, by taking a more selective approach to projects and driving harder bargains with developers.

Before, builders would try to snap up every opportunity, but now the big companies are inclined to wait for the choice projects, Mor said. Further, they are demanding indexed contracts as a hedge against inflation. "Most of them wouldn't take dollar (linked) contracts," he said. "They want indexed contracts."

Higher building costs have conspired with heavier municipal tax loads on buildings and land to put developers in a bind as they try to keep a lid on prices.

"It's getting more and more difficult to offer a good deal for the purchase at a good price for the tenant," Mor said.

In any case, it remains to be seen how strong the building recovery will be and whether it will extend beyond the bounds of the major cities.

"There's a feeling of a beginning," Mor said. "It's not momentum yet, but a process."

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

Coming of the inevitable

In this series we have discussed at length how people in the real world have learned why and how to protect themselves against risk. In particular, we have seen that currency risk and interest rate risk are the two most commonplace forms of financial exposure that businessmen find themselves up against.

It is therefore strange, at least at first sight, that the Israeli economy offers such a poor contrast to the main international financial markets. After all, it is hardly as if the Israeli markets have no experience at all with risk management. For over 30 years they have been offered partial or total index-linkage, which is an extreme form of risk-management, since it internalizes the inflation risk into the financial system, neutralizing it for borrowers and lenders.

Despite this, other risks have been ignored. Nor can it be argued that inflation serves as a proxy for exchange rate or interest rate risk — and this for several reasons. Inflation and devaluation have never run hand in hand, even before the exchange-rate freeze that will tomorrow

International, as long ago as the days of finance minister Yoram Aridor, tried a crude instrument designed to protect against devaluations. But it was the bank-share crash that really opened the way to financial innovation, because so long as the bank share "regulation" was alive and well holders of bank shares were protected against everything imaginable. Only when the unimaginable occurred did they feel the need for risk instruments.

At that time, United Mizrahi Bank sent a stream of ideas, all interesting and some eminently workable, to the Bank of Israel. Some made it into the papers, but none into reality, as Mandelbaum and Medina killed them all. More recently still, the successful development of "two-track deposits" such as param, in which the saver is offered either a flat-rate interest rate for the period or a floating-rate, prime-based interest rate, and automatically receives the higher of the two, showed that the banks were capable of developing instruments that protected individual savers against some risks while corporate clients were left to shiver unprotected.

Only in the last few months can any genuine progress be said to have been made, and it is possible to point to three areas where work on financial instruments is underway:

- **THE COMMERCIAL BANKS.** Here some very shoddy goods have been put on the market by banks Leumi and Hapoalim. They are a crude form of option, offering hedging against devaluation, or against inflation as well, for up to six months — but still only for individuals. The premiums involved are excessive, they have no market and hence no liquidity, and they suffer from other drawbacks as well. Compared to the kind of financial instruments in use on most foreign markets, they are as primitive as a musket compared to an M-16. The only good thing about them is that a) they exist at all, b) they have been approved by the authorities, c) they can only be improved upon, as competitive pressures heat up.
- **THE CENTRAL BANK.** There can be no doubt that Medina's fall removes the greatest single obstacle at the Bank of Israel to the more rapid and aggressive introduction of financial instruments. Since his resignation was over the issue of the conduct of monetary policy, it is a near certainty that his successor, whoever he turns out to be, will have a less negative stance. But the opposition was not Medina alone. The central bank is incredibly slow at doing anything, and under the present governor this institutional sclerosis has been elevated to a formal policy. Everything has to be considered, discussed, agonized over and analysed endlessly. Add to this the paucity of committees, both in the bank (advisory and others) and outside (Knesset finance committee) and you have ample reason why there are no financial instruments in Israel today.
- **THE STOCK EXCHANGE.** Many people may be surprised, but the most hopeful place for the future of financial instruments is the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The TASE management, especially Managing Director Yossi Nitzani, are among the few people in the Israeli financial establishment who take the whole subject seriously, and they are now beginning to do something about it. A staff unit is being built up to investigate the possibilities and start creating tradable financial instruments.

Most likely, these will start with something fairly specialized, such as futures and option contracts on a share index, but Chicago and elsewhere have long since proven that once you start trading contracts in something, other contracts soon come along to join them. What one must hope for is that the TASE will have the guts to see it through, the authorities in Jerusalem will not kill it, the banks will cooperate by competing in the new markets and not conspire to strangle them, and that the people for whom they are designed will learn to appreciate and utilize them.

It seems a bit of a tall order, but that's all there is right now for Israeli markets to aspire to. The market forces will eventually deliver the services that business needs, despite bureaucratic opposition and interference, but the cost and waste in the interim must be phenomenally high.

(Last of a five-part series.)

Some very shoddy goods have been put on the market by banks Leumi and Hapoalim. They are a crude form of option, offering hedging against devaluation, or against inflation as well.

celebrate its second birthday. In 1983 and 1984, for example, the rate of devaluation against the dollar was considerably greater than the rate of inflation.

Within a given year, the rates run even less in tandem. One classic example was 1985, with 135 per cent devaluation in the first half representing much more than the rate of inflation in July-December.

Furthermore, "devaluation" in the Israeli context, is taken to refer to the U.S. dollar. Most of our exports are to European countries, each of which has a currency unit that behaves according to its own circumstances — though some of them are aligned in the European Monetary System. Thus talk of "the rate of devaluation" is of little relevance to the citrus marketer or fashion goods manufacturer whose markets are in Britain, West Germany and France.

A newer problem, that has developed over the last two years, is that internal interest rates, especially those in "free" or unlinked shekels, are highly volatile. These represent another key risk area for businessmen, with no instruments currently available to hedge that risk.

Why are there no instruments, if the risks are so patently obvious and potentially damaging? It seems that the main, indeed the overwhelming, factor responsible for their absence is the conservatism and sheer lack of professionalism of the Israeli financial sector. Worst offender by far was and remains the Bank of Israel, but the commercial banks have also shown pathetically little enterprise.

The central bank's line has been straightforward and consistent. It has shot down numerous ideas presented to it over the years on the grounds that their implementation would damage, to a greater or lesser extent, its monetary policy. In this attitude, which stretches from the Mandelbaum era through to Bruno, the hand of Victor Medina, the outgoing head of the monetary department, is clearly visible. From his point of view, there can be no arguing with the fact that he was right — the development of a proper market for financial instruments would definitely have undermined his system of monetary control. For those who believed that the system was inherently wrong, that made it all the worse, while for those who supported the policy and its aims, the fact that it had this unfortunate side-effect was a major drawback.

But the Bank of Israel was not solely to blame. The commercial banks deserve their fair share of criticism for not serving their customers by inventing, and then pressing for the introduction of, more sophisticated financial instruments. The fact that there were individual executives who were active in the field — and some who received the support of their bosses — only serves to highlight the failure of the other stick-in-the-muds.

Not surprisingly, perhaps, it was the smaller banks which, years ago, began throwing ideas around. First

proceedings at the appropriate time."

Argyll has already stated that the failure of its takeover attempt cost it some \$80m., but it is expected to sue for considerably more.

Meanwhile, DTI inspectors, having interviewed over 100 people concerned with the Guinness affair, are now writing up their draft report, with a view to publication in the autumn.

Argyll files suit against Guinness

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — As Department of Trade (DTI) investigators began writing up their report on the Guinness affair, the Argyll Group last week announced plans to sue Guinness for some \$300 million — the estimated total cost of its failed bid for the Distillers PLC drinks concern.

Argyll, whose takeover bid for Distillers was beaten by Guinness PLC last year by means of an illegal share-support operation, is likely to wait for the DTI report's publication before it takes Guinness to court.

In reporting some \$120m. profits for 1986, Argyll added that it had "suffered substantial losses as a result of the failure of our offer for Distillers. We are therefore continuing to review our legal position... with a view to the issue of

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Order round children to get a good start (5,4,2)
- Mentally wide awake, but not all clear (5)
- Unfortunate person in need, and prices are high (4,4)
- Where counsel may be needed just as a precaution (2,4)
- He does keep talking well (4)
- Make way for passing cars when past the rest (4,4)
- He sat on a pillar because it was in the way (7)
- Where so often one sees a train standing and standing (7)
- Best place to keep a wallet if one has any money left over (2,6)

DOWN

- English county of French and of German origin (5)
- For best quality hi-fi, reset "Reset" to zero (6)
- Always go into house payments with great solemnity (8)
- Is he sore with the decision to strike? (4)
- One who takes the bow in a radio drama (6)
- Stop advising a reader to keep a news clipping (5,2,5)
- Begin to jump (5)
- The decimal basis to which most ambitious MPs aspire (6,5)
- Three months is something Judge Jeffreys would never have given (7)
- Paint light is not permitted! (5,5)
- Drops seen oozing out, yet kept going (7,2)
- Sail up to the limestone rock (4)
- Irrespective of actual speed whatever else matters (2,5,4)
- Now listen! This is where you should be searching (4,4)
- Try underground experimental equipment (4-4)
- Proud to have been attacked by a gunman (5,2)
- Enterprise chief supported by elders (4)
- The habit of a sober man surmounting anger (6)
- Copper embarrassed, but now free of ill-feeling (5)

Yesterday's Solution

ACROSS: 1 Welsh, 4 Haven, 10 Obverse, 11 Orbit, 12 Dirge, 13 Natural, 15 Noon, 17 Pasta, 19 Idiom, 22 Tale, 25 Compass, 27 Super, 29 Manse, 30 Ireland, 31 Truth, 32 Stand. DOWN: 2 Elver, 3 Serpent, 5 About, 6 Embargo, 7 Moody, 8 Beano, 9 Stalk, 14 Anti, 16 Oats, 18 Almoner, 20 Desert, 21 Scamp, 23 Aspic, 24 Trade, 26 Avert, 28 Brawn.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Captured
- Dishevelled
- Working swindles
- Edge of billiard table
- Slippery cure
- Cruel
- Twenty
- Pink waiting bird
- Stephen — poet
- Guiding light
- Angry look
- Turn up
- Hindu queen
- Sacred

DOWN

- Fondle
- Dishevelled
- Working swindles
- Edge of billiard table
- Slippery cure
- Cruel
- Twenty
- Pink waiting bird
- Stephen — poet
- Guiding light
- Angry look
- Turn up
- Hindu queen
- Sacred

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Rules of convenience

THE COUNTRY owes the State Attorney's Office a vote of thanks for making one little, or not so little, point glaringly clear in a case pending before the High Court of Justice.

A Palestinian academic appealed his conviction by an Israeli military court on a charge of inciting West Bankers to resist Israel's military rule. He argued that the conviction had violated his right to freedom of speech. In response the State Attorney's Office pointed out that military rule does not allow democratic liberties, such as freedom of speech; and it cited in support a ruling by the High Court itself which said that in territories under military rule the authorities may limit freedom of expression.

Whether the High Court will find that old ruling applicable to the case at hand remains to be seen. But the reminder that, legally speaking, the territories subject to military rule constitute a *corpus separatum* and are not a part of Israel proper, could not be more timely.

True, the State Attorney's Office, unlike the High Court in its jurisprudence, found it impolitic to spell out the reason these territories are under military rule, and thus excluded from the full range of benefits bestowed by Israel's democratic system. The obvious reason is that, no matter what patriotic or euphemistic labels politicians choose to attach to them, these are simply occupied territories, even if their occupation took place in the course of a war of defence. And that they will remain occupied until such time as their final status is resolved in peace talks, or until the Knesset chooses to extend to them Israel's law, legislation and administration.

So much for theory. In practice, of course, Israeli officials, whenever convenient, conduct themselves as if the territories are already, to all intents and purposes, an inseparable part of the State of Israel.

Although there is no evidence whatever that it was so originally intended, military rule over the territories is applied not to the general population, but to the Arabs alone. The democratic rights of the Jewish settlers are fully guaranteed, including their right to freedom of speech. While the appropriation of private Arab land for militarily unrelated purposes has been barred by the High Court, state land in the territories is treated as though it were indistinguishable from Israel's own.

The principal, if not exclusive, use of such land is for Jewish settlement, and the standards used in deciding whether it is or is not state land are Israel's, again.

Private land purchases in occupied territories by citizens of the occupying power are not prohibited by international law, so long as they are not tainted with coercion. During the decade that has passed since the first Likud government allowed Israelis to buy private Arab land in the territories, the resulting deals seem, however, to have been typified by nothing so much as coercion, fraud and forgery. A leading Arab land dealer, Ahmed Odeh, was given four and a half years in jail only last week for such shenanigans. A court case for land fraud is now pending against a leading Jewish dealer, Shmuel Einav.

Not content to at least let the case be decided, the Civil Administration in Judea and Samaria two days ago pressed the Border Police, armed Israeli guards and its own armed employees into Mr. Einav's service in his effort to register disputed land in the Bethlehem area so that it could later be sold to Jews. One Arab villager was killed in a bloody altercation.

Then there is the matter of water resources. It is entirely possible that Bethlehem's normally level-headed mayor, Elias Freij, was overreacting when he described as a mortal danger to his constituents, a plan by Israel's Water Commission and the Mekorot Company to drill for water near Herodion and pump it to Jerusalem and the Jewish settlements around it. Since the plan was first disclosed by this newspaper last Friday, the Civil Administration has given assurances it would not approve the project unless guarantees were supplied that the effect would not be damaging to the Arabs.

But the fact remains that neither the Water Commission nor Mekorot saw fit to even consult the relevant West Bank authorities about the project. As though this were the rightful prerogative of an occupier. Or as though the intended drilling area lay inside Israel.

A military occupation, no matter how benign, is still a military occupation. But it cannot be assimilated into *de facto* annexation and still permit the occupier to exercise the rights of occupation.

KAHANE

(Continued from Page One)

were gathered, in clear anticipation of a ruckus.

Kahane sat in his place in the back row with a nervous smirk on his face.

Some of Hillel's reading of the judgment had the Kach leader grinning, and he fidgeted throughout, shifting in his seat and taking pieces of paper out of his pockets for quick glances.

Hillel then reported to the Knesset that Kahane had earlier that afternoon held a press conference - attended by only two media representatives - in which he had said that he intended to make his affirmation of loyalty in a manner "fitting to this House and expressing his scorn of the Speaker and of the House."

Kahane had also made derogatory remarks about the High Court and the judgment, said Hillel.

The Kach MK, said the Speaker, had yesterday written him a letter saying that "in light of the disappointing decision of the court, which ignored the issue of principle - i.e., Halacha versus the law of mere mortals - I shall today declare my allegiance to the Knesset in the appropriate fashion."

After receipt of the letter, Hillel said, he had felt it appropriate to give Kahane the benefit of the doubt. But, when he had learned of Kahane's remarks to the press - "Hillel will sit there and, though he may grind his teeth over it, he will have no choice but to accept my declaration" - he had decided that there must first be a meeting with Kahane, to ascertain exactly what he had in mind.

The honour of the Knesset must not be placed in jeopardy, said Hillel, adding that this was precisely what previous experience with Kahane had led to.

In a unanimous decision, the High Court yesterday rejected a petition by MK Kahane against Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel and ordered him to pay NIS 3,000 in court costs.

Hillel stripped Kahane of many of his rights as a Knesset member earlier this month after Kahane refused to pledge allegiance to the state without adding the verse from Psalms, "and I will observe your Torah forever."

"Adding a verse from Psalms, with the intent of placing Torah law above state law is an inadmissible act," Supreme Court Justice Miriam Ben-Porat wrote in her decision.

In so doing, she added, Kahane was "throwing sand in the eyes of the court and the Knesset."

Kahane recently testified in an American court that he had sworn allegiance to the laws of the Torah and not the laws of the State. He was defending himself against a move to strip him of American citizenship for belonging to a foreign parliament and swearing allegiance to a foreign country.

As a result of his declaration to the U.S. court, Attorney-General Yosef Harish ordered Kahane to formally take the oath of allegiance to Israel. He refused to do so, without adding the verse from Psalms.

In her ruling, Porat added: "Far be it from me to make light of a person who places the Torah at the top of his priorities, but... just as a judge or religious court judge is obligated to act according to the laws of the state, even when they differ from Torah law, so too a Knesset member must recognize the supremacy of Knesset laws."

Justice Menahem Eilon, pointing out that many Orthodox Jews had taken the oath without complaint, said that Kahane's petition was filed with a "lack of integrity."

Towards National Bolshevism

Mikhail Agursky

THE CENTRAL Party committee session in Moscow last week, showed new gains for the Gorbachev coalition, though not a complete victory. The three new Politburo members, Alexander Yakovlev, Nikolai Sliunkov, and Viktor Nikonov, are certainly members of Gorbachev's coalition, although perhaps more allies than clients. Sliunkov, for example, came to national prominence as the First Secretary of the Byelorussian party organization in January 1983, being backed by Andropov long before Gorbachev came to power. Only Nikonov seems to be a client of Gorbachev.

All these are now not only Politburo members but also party secretaries, which gives them a great deal of political power. What is especially conspicuous is Yakovlev's nomination as a fully-fledged Politburo member. Actually, he became chief party ideologist replacing Egor Ligachev, who was formally replaced as No. 2 in the Soviet hierarchy Gorbachev's chief opponent.

Yakovlev's nomination might herald a genuine reconsideration of Soviet ideology and national goals. One can see an increasing trend toward what is called liberal National Bolshevism in Soviet ideology. National Bolshevism can be described as a Russian national legitimization of the Soviet political system. This trend was already manifest at the beginning of Soviet rule. It is quite possible to justify even Soviet world domination from a Russian national perspective and there has been no lack of such attempts in Soviet history.

However, at the same time there were many National Bolshevik attempts to argue that Communist ideology was only a Bolshevik political instrument to achieve limited national goals in order to secure Russia as a great world power, later a superpower, in a world balance of power. This concept was already reflected in the early political slogan

"Socialism in one country," suggested in 1924. Though it was a purely tactical slogan for Stalin in the period of Soviet consolidation of power before World War II, it was also a potential justification of a static balance of power approach.

Until recently the Soviet leadership as a whole never regarded the USSR as a static superpower. All Soviet national goals (to which the Soviet economy was intimately linked) aspired to a situation in which the USSR would be the only superpower. However, some Soviet leaders, especially Yuri Andropov and later Gorbachev, have tended to arrest the irrational Soviet drive for world domination in favour of the principle of a world balance of power. However, up till now it was never accepted as a programme, and it is clear that the main battle between Gorbachev and his opponents was over a reconsideration of Soviet national goals.

THE EXTENT of Soviet ideological revisionism and the trend to National Bolshevism can be seen in an extremely bold ideological statement made in *Pravda* three months ago. A leading Soviet economic historian, Pavel Volobuev, a member correspondent of the Soviet Academy of Science, actually dropped the universal claims of the Soviet system. "The October revolution," he said, "had deep roots in Russian circumstances and corresponded with the national interests and needs of the peoples of Russia. Its eternal meaning is in the fact that it linked socialism with the historical fate of our motherland for good. Socialism has been for 70 years the road of our national development." This surprising statement implies that socialism is not necessarily a universal destiny. Volobuev treats the Bolshevik re-

volution as a revolution of national liberation. He resorts to a statement made by Lenin in 1918 that the Bolsheviks saved Russian national independence after Imperial Russia's defeat in World War I. According to Volobuev: "The military defeats which undermined Russian military-defensive potential made the threat of the loss of Russian national independence and territorial integrity real. The Bolshevik revolution," said Volobuev, "brought back to our motherland the status of a great power with a new social meaning."

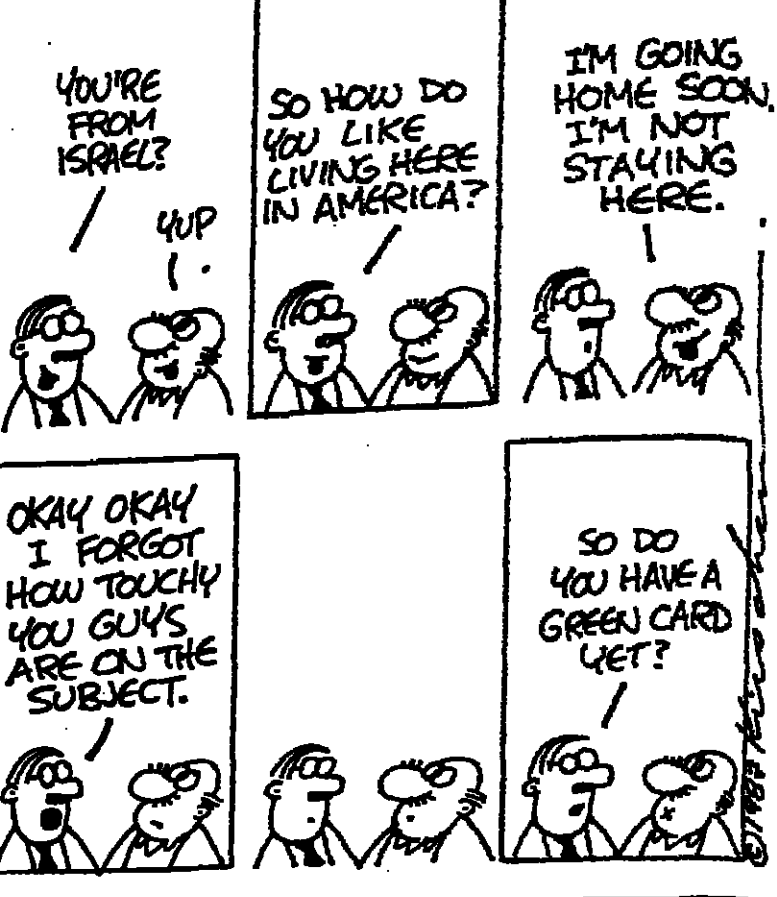
This fully-fledged National Bolshevik statement was not made in a *Pravda* "opinion page;" it was published as a new normative article.

It is worth looking at the background of Volobuev's statement. He is a former director of the Institute of History of the Soviet Academy of Sciences but was fired from his job under Brezhnev for his interpretations of Soviet history. Since the situation has changed, he has become a leading Soviet ideologist.

It might seem paradoxical, but Yakovlev himself was dismissed in 1972 from his position as deputy director of the propaganda department for his criticism of... Russian nationalists. In a famous article published in *Literaturnaya gazeta* in November 1972, Yakovlev launched a harsh critique of Russian militant nationalists active in literature and literary criticism.

Among his other points, Yakovlev criticized the Russian national interpretation of the Bolshevik revolution and more precisely, the concept of the revolution as the "great Russian national revolution" suggested, for example, by such literary critics as Ershov and Khvatov. They were expressing a national Bolshevism of the most aggressive and chauvinist kind, which was secretly supported by the late Mikhail Suslov. According to their world view, the Bolshe-

Dry Bones' LETTER FROM AMERICA



vik revolution was only the first step to Russian world domination under a socialist pretext. It was this ideology which Yakovlev was opposed to at that time.

Indeed we can find in the list of those whom he criticized, such protagonists of Russian military chauvinism and anti-Semitism as Vadim Kozhinov, Alexander Lashchikov, Mikhail Lobanov and the late arch-anti-Semite Ivan Shevtsov. We can now expect the resurgence of what might be called liberal National Bolshevism which leans towards the concept of the USSR as a multi-national superpower in the framework of the world balance of

power in which the leading role belongs to the Russians, while Russian militant nationalism, offensive or defensive would be discarded. However, there may well be doubt; as to the likelihood of suppressing this militant Russian nationalism. It will always remain a force in the USSR which no one will be able to discount. However, one thing is certain: there is a growing Russian nationalism in the Soviet system. The only question is what character it will assume.

(The writer is a member of the Soviet and Eastern European Research Centre at the Hebrew University.)

READERS' LETTERS

SOVIET DROPOUTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - We were appalled to read the gross distortions in Rabbi Dr. Y. Kamehman's letter of May 8, "The Soviet dropouts."

First, we must take issue with the outrageous statement that Hias "has been organizing and aiding a mass movement of fraud and deceit" born of its "craving" for clients. Nothing could be further from the truth. Hias has never encouraged any refugee. Soviet or otherwise, to go anywhere other than to his or her personal choice of destination.

The fact is that most Soviet Jews seeking to immigrate to the U.S. are desperate to reunite with relatives from whom they have been long separated. Regrettably, to gain exit from the Soviet Union, they have no option other than to leave via Israeli letters of invitation and visas since American letters are rarely honoured by the Ovir - the Soviet immigration authorities. The rabbi should rejoice that Jews who have suffered religious persecution and discrimination are now free, no matter where they go.

It is ludicrous to talk of this organization's seduction of Soviet Jewish refugees in order to manipulate them into changing their destination and proceeding to the U.S. rather than Israel.

Hias has no contact with Soviet Jews arriving in Vienna until after the refugee meets with representatives of the Jewish Agency. Then, and only then, when they have informed the Jewish Agency that they do not wish to settle in Israel, are they referred to Hias.

The rabbi's statement that Hias would endanger Soviet Jewish emigration because of its desire for clients must not go unanswered. Unfortunately, Hias has no shortage of clients. The continuing exodus of Iranian Jews escaping the Islamic fundamentalist regime is occupying an increasing amount of our total case-load. We continue to assist, under the U.S. government spon-

A QUESTION OF COMPASSION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - As a visitor from England, I hope the title of David Krivine's article of June 10, "Who needs compassion?" was meant ironically. All the same, it depresses me to read in a Jewish newspaper what appears to be an unqualified approval of the inevitable outcome of our general election. Perhaps I can inject a little dissent.

First, to find "who needs compassion," Mr. Krivine might take a short trip around some of those parts of the UK not to be found in the tourist brochures - ex-industrial towns in the North-West where the unemployment rate may be 40 per cent; some of our crumbling Victorian hospitals or our demoralized schools and universities. He should talk to a few of the unemployed young men and women and find out what they think of a society which makes it quite clear that it has nothing for them to do except train as cheap labour for American and Japanese companies. A word with a policeman might tell him a little about our prospering criminal sector - burglars and grievously badly harmed specialists feel just as good about greed as stockbrokers and have even fewer scruples.

Finally, your staff writer should go to some comfortable suburb of a university town and interview some of the people who should be quite happy with Thatcher and her "moral revolution." He might be surprised to find that most of them would have been glad to go without their two per cent cut in income tax if the money could have been used to help their compatriots to become a little more healthy, better educated, or even, God help us, kinder to one another than they are now. Four million of us may read *The Sun* (the most disgusting newspaper in Europe), but not all of us are on all fours yet.

Our deeply unlovable prime minister once said that the point of the parable of the Good Samaritan was that he had enough money to pay the innkeeper. She believes that the worth of a nation depends upon its wealth and its military strength. I and many of my countrymen and women are certain that it is this moral imbecility which will eventually destroy our civilization.

Who needs compassion? We do, Mr. Krivine, we all do.

JOHN J. HEWSON,
Head of Clinical Science,
Groby Road Hospital,
Leicester.

PRIESTLY BENEEDICTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - This is in regard to Rabbi Peli's interesting article of June 5 on the priestly benediction.

His article is misleading at one point in implying that the removal of the *kohen's* shoes is based on the practice in the Temple. Although the *kohanim* in the Temple service went barefoot, this is considered improper for *kohanim* today (see *Mishna Brura*, 128, 18). In fact many congregations provide non-leather slippers for the *kohanim* to wear during the benediction. The real reason for removing the shoes is (ibid., 128:15) that the *kohen* might have to stop to repair or tie a shoe-lace and his stopping might be interpreted as a decision not to go up to the benediction platform because he had realized some disqualification in his lineage. To prevent such embarrassment, the halachic authorities decided that all leather shoes, even without laces, should not be worn during the benediction. On the other hand long gaiters without laces are permitted even if they contain leather.

Rabbi Peli devoted considerable attention to explaining why the initial blessing concludes with the words: "to bless His people (Israel) with love." I have a different explanation, which I believe to be

THE CASE FOR A REFERENDUM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - The referendum (Ervin Birnbaum, June 15) is indeed a potent political tool but Dr. Birnbaum does not give all the information. For example, in the case of the British people voting for entry into the EEC, it was made quite clear that the ultimate decision remained with parliament irrespective of the result of the referendum.

It is the nature of parliamentary sovereignty which referendum undermines. I, for one, have a little faith in giving power to the people as I have in giving it to an elected parliament - but at least I get the chance to change my parliament every few years.

TONY BROWN
Kfar Hanoar Hadati.

WOMEN AT WORK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - We were under the impression that works committees were elected to negotiate and improve working conditions. But no - to our surprise these representatives have been deliberating for a year to select outstanding female workers to compete in a national contest (to be held in Binyanei Ha'uma) - not for achievement but for physical merits.

These elected representatives have never devoted their time and energy to insure that female workers receive equal pay, opportunities and advancement at work, or that working parents have the appropriate infrastructure such as adequate day care and the long school day. Their major concern appears to be examining their female colleagues' physical attributes rather than their work conditions.

NURIT GILAT,
Dept. of Political Science,
MARILYN P. SAFIR,
Director, Women's Studies,
University of Haifa.

GREAT GRIMSBY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, - As the grandson of Alderman Moses Abrahams, JP, I was very surprised to see his photograph on page 14 of the Magazine of June 19 ("Gripping History"), and I am sorry that it was not captioned.

Moses Abrahams was the first Jewish mayor of the Borough of Great Grimsby in 1901, and was followed in this office by his son, Alderman Isidore Abrahams in 1929. Isidore was followed as mayor by his brother-in-law, my uncle, Alderman Wilfred Harris.

As will be understood by this, the Borough of Great Grimsby was extremely tolerant of its Jewish community, and we were held in respect by all who knew us.

MIKE ABRAHAMS
Sde Nehemya.

What's the time?

Many bar-mitzva boys and bat-mitzva girls in Israel can give you the answer because they have received watches through The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund. This is just one of the activities of The Jerusalem Post to help Israel's disadvantaged children. Demands for assistance are made all year round, not just at Hanukkah. So help us to help them by giving generously today.

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